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RUSSIANS ANNOUNCE REVERSAL OF POLICY

Offer To Abandon Stand On Atomic Energy Control WESTERN REACTION

Paris, October 2.

The Soviet Union today called for simultaneous banning of atomic weapons and the creation of an International Atomic Energy Control organisation.

Russia, in a major change in her atomic energy policy, offered to abandon her previous demand that all atomic weapons be scrapped and banned before an international control machinery is set up.

The change in Soviet policy did not appear to increase greatly any chance of an East-West accord. Heretofore, the Russians insisted on the scrapping and outlawing of atomic bombs as a first step with the creation of international control and inspection authority to follow.

Today, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, formally introduced a resolution which would:

1. Order the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission to continue negotiations on atomic energy;

2. Prepare two draft conventions on the banning of atomic weapons and creation of an international control body to be put into force simultaneously.

The Western delegations immediately saw it as another part of the Soviet propaganda campaign designed to place the blame for the breaking-off of atomic negotiations on the Western Powers.

The West did get Security Council approval of a resolution ending the Atomic Energy Commission's deliberations because of the East-West failure to get together.

Attack Continued

Earlier, Russia and her satellites continue their attack on the American atomic energy control plan in the United Nations with Yugoslavia's Mr. Belar, accusing the Western Powers of rattling the atomic sabre as an arm of diplomacy.

Mr. Belar alleged before the General Assembly's Political Committee that the American plan was deliberately drawn so it would be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

He concluded with an appeal to the Western Powers to support the Soviet plan outlawing atomic weapons and destroying all atomic bombs in the American arsenal.

This would prevent the world from being dragged down the incline to war, he said.

Mr. Belar rejected Mr. Bevin's statement that Russia would be responsible if the world was plunged into the black fury of atomic warfare. He insisted the West must accept the consequences if it rejected the Soviet plan.

Following Mr. Vyshinsky's lead, Mr. Eccles hinted that Russia now has the atomic bomb.

"We cannot waive one iota of our national sovereignty, except for international collectivity. But since when is America big

Rejects Plea

Mr. Vyshinsky, speaking after the Yugoslav delegate supported the Soviet stand on atomic control and after M. Paul Ramadier

had appealed to the Russians to agree to the United States control plan, Mr. Vyshinsky quickly rejected the French delegation's plan.

He specifically named M. Ramadier's American inspirers as "Mears, Lillenthal, Truman and Dewey."

It was Mr. Vyshinsky's second speech on atomic control in two days.

M. Ramadier warned that the Soviet hints that Russia may have the atomic bomb made international control, inspection and investigation mandatory.

Mr. Hector McNeil of Britain said that he did not wish to discuss the new Soviet proposal immediately. "We naturally want to have time to study them," he said.

The meeting of the Political Committee was adjourned until Monday morning in spite of protests by Mr. Vyshinsky, that three speakers still remained to be heard and were due to speak this afternoon.

Progress Made

In Chicago, meanwhile, Mr. David Lilienthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, said today in a speech that the Commission's plant at Hanford, Washington, is being enlarged by the greatest peace-time construction plan in history.

He said that together with the construction programme, fantastic weapons design activity is going on at the "world's finest physics laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico."

He said that more than 70,000 persons are now involved in various phases of atomic energy developments.

He also said that under the present circumstances, security regulations are unpleasant but necessary.—United Press and Reuter.

Japan Weathers Food-Short Period

Tokyo, October 2.

Japan has passed her usual food deficit period—

without a serious food shortage.

For the first time since the occupation a summer has passed during which there were no prolonged ration delays and during which Japanese obtained sufficient food—although not as much as they would like.

The period from June to September has been food deficit time in previous occupation summers. By June the Japanese usually had eaten their stores of rice which had been harvested in September. From June to September, therefore, many Japanese cupboards were almost bare.

Mr. B. E. Johnston, of Long Beach, Calif., Chief of the Food Section of SCAP's Price Control and Distribution Section, attributes the lack of a food crisis this summer to three principal factors:

Good Collections

One hundred per cent collections of rice from farmers who sell certain portions of their crop to the government for resale as grain to the public for release

Journey's End



The Western envoys to Moscow, General Walter Bedell Smith, USA (centre), Mr. Frank Roberts, Britain (right) and Mr. Yves Chatignau, France, are shown as they arrive in Paris following their series of conferences with Premier Stalin and Mr. Molotov in Moscow. The envoys conferred on the lifting of the Berlin blockade. Their two-month stay in the Russian capital, however, brought little results.—AP Photo.

Reds Make Further Gains In N. China

Shanghai, October 2.

Two strong points in the outer defences perimeter of the Chinchow-Hulutao area—vital airfield and seaport bases—fell to furious Communist attacks on Thursday, as President Chiang Kai-shek and top-ranking commanders of the North China and Manchurian theatres conferred in Poiping on overall strategy to meet the increasing Communist threat.

48 Gold Bars Confiscated

Forty-eight gold bars, weighing about 230 taelis and valued at \$50,000 was ordered to be confiscated by Mr. Hsing-shing Lo at Central yesterday.

According to R. O. Redman, the gold was found in the crew's quarters on board the ss. Kwong Tung which arrived from Macao on Friday.

Investigations as to the ownership have been without results and accordingly there were no arrests.

His application for its confiscation was granted.

Conversion Total US \$500 Million

Nanking, October 2. The Government's total take from the conversion of foreign currency, gold and silver amounted to more than US\$500,000,000 during the period from August 23 to September 25, the official Central News Agency reported today.

The amount included foreign merchant banks and money houses.

The Agency commented that the large initial conversion assured the success of the new gold yuan currency.

Meanwhile, Premier Wou Wen-hao ordered speedy sale of enemy and puppet property to realize more specie upon the new currency and stabilize the market.

Mr. Ho Chao-jo, newly-appointed chairman of the Enemy and Puppet Property Disposal Commission, estimated today that sale of the first batch of property would yield around US\$100,000,000 for the Government Treasury.—United Press.

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BRITAIN NOT TO BACK WORLD BANK LOANS

Washington, October 1.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, today told the third annual meeting of the Governing Boards of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund that financial difficulties make it impossible at present for Britain to help underwrite World Bank loans.

Sir Stafford said, "The United Kingdom is already making available such large quantities of Sterling by way of credits, gifts and release of sterling balances that it is very difficult to see what further it can do in way of pledging its exports without any immediate return in way of imports.

"We have, like all other countries, to consider this question in terms of goods represented by the money rather than in terms of money itself. We are already fully pledged to make available in one or other of the ways I have mentioned all unrequired exports that we can possibly spare in the light of need to improve our visible balance of trade."

Sir Stafford said he regretted that the United Kingdom, for the present, will not be able to acquire further securities of the World Bank and also will be unable to make available to the World Bank the 18 per cent of her sterling subscription for International Bank's expandable funds.

Explaining the British position, non-resident experts said a loan of pounds by the Bank to some of the war-devastated countries would bring to Britain neither the tax nor the economic benefits.

In Bangkok, observers believed that the coup was supported by disgruntled elements in the armed forces.—Reuter

Siam Rebels Surrender

Bangkok, October 2. Leader of an attempted coup against Marshal Phibul Songkram's Government surrendered early today after royal troops recaptured the Siamese Defense Ministry seized by rebels last night.

Marshal Songkram, who took power in last November's coup d'état, told Reuter that among the 40 ring-leaders of the coup, the leader was the brother of Pridi Panomyong, former premier, who fled abroad in November.

The Marshal said that the plot was intended to stop the trial of three men, including Pridi Panomyong in his absence, for the murder in 1946 of the 21-year-old King Ananda.

In Bangkok, observers believed that the coup was supported by disgruntled elements in the armed forces.—Reuter

Taxi Strike Deadlock Continues

DISSATISFACTION OVER CLOSURE

Nanking, October 2.

The Foreign Ministry has been requested to inform the Hong Kong Government of the Government's dissatisfaction over the closure of the Chinese Government radio station in the British Colony, a spokesman of the Ministry of Communications announced today.

The letter conveying the request from the drivers was sent to the Commissioner of Labour on Monday, and it was transmitted to the taxi companies who held a meeting to discuss the matter, but no announcement was made as to their decision.

Siam Advancing

Siam was reported moving rapidly to meet entrance requirements of the two world financial organisations which approved its membership application at this conference.

Talk that Siam planned immediate application to the reconstruction loan continued, but McCloy said "I see no application in sight at present."

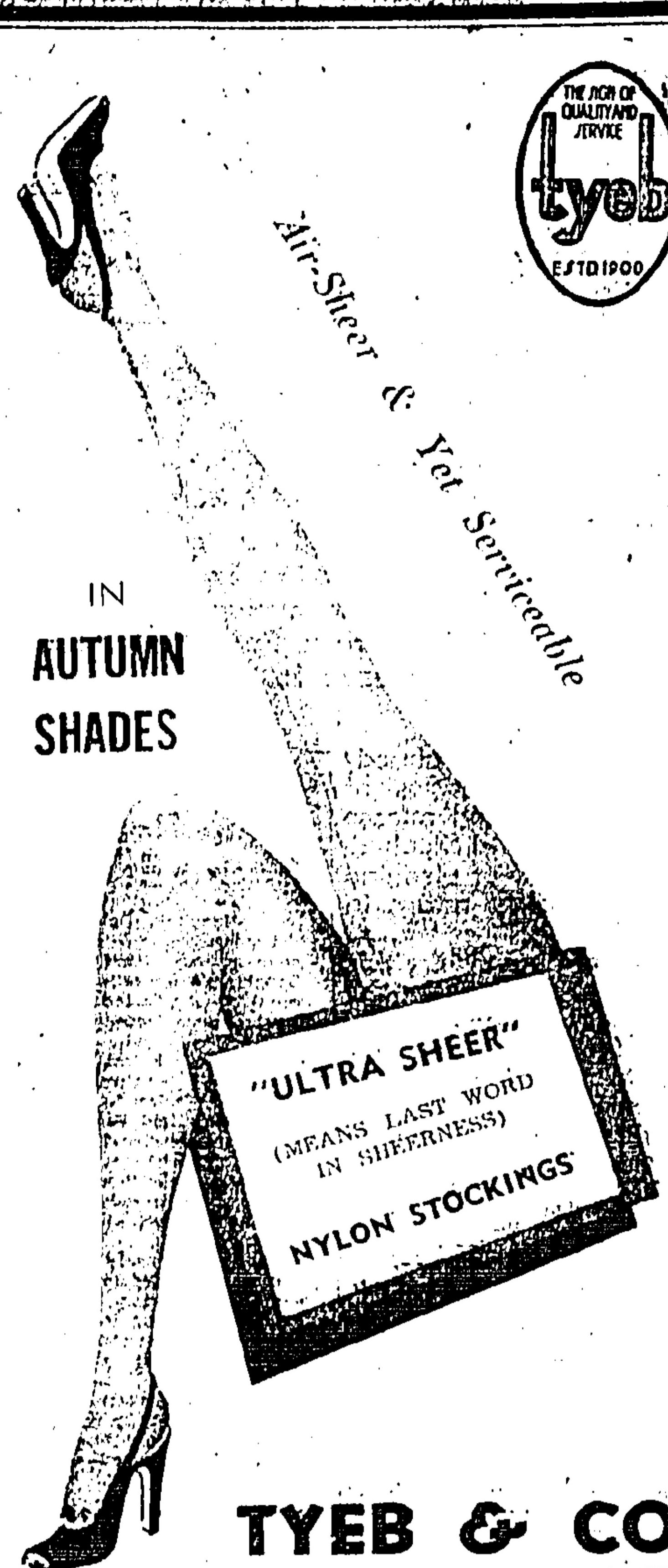
Before Siam can become a working member of the two organisations, it must establish a close.

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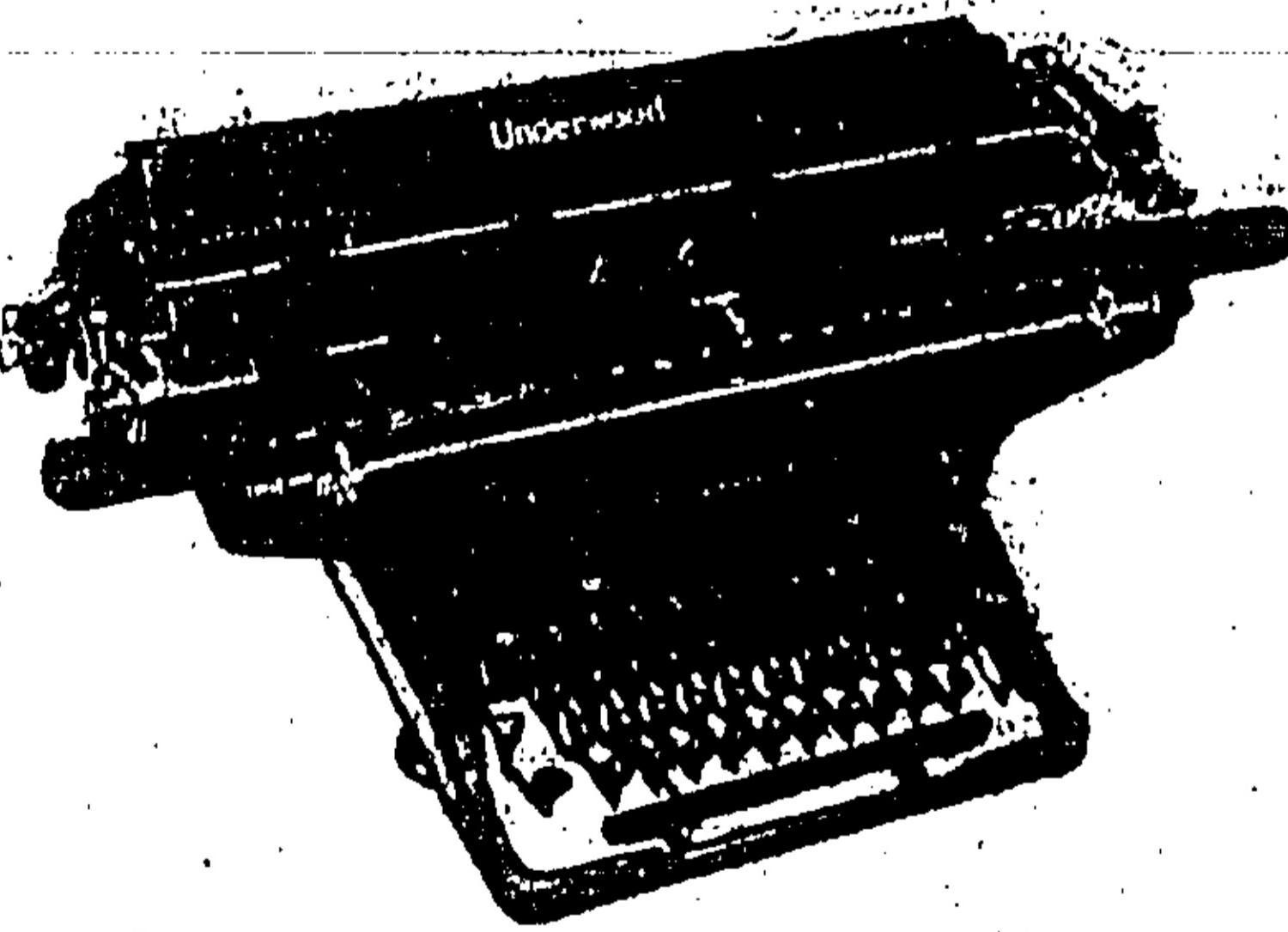


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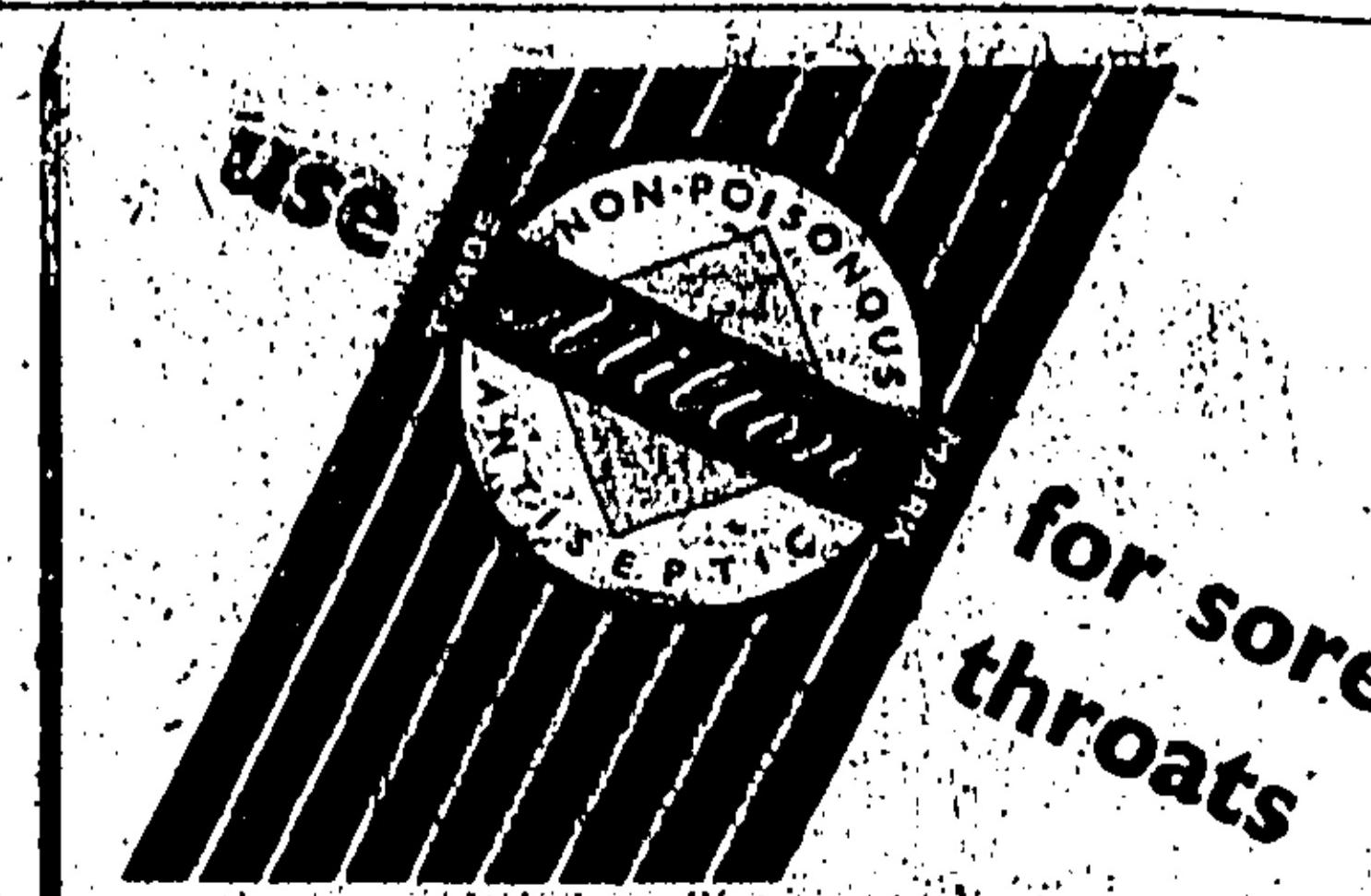
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UK READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS WITH HK

The United Kingdom purchasing department is ready to enter into long-term contracts for Colonial products. Contract periods will vary according to the circumstances of individual cases but, where appropriate, such contracts may extend up to 10 years.

An official statement released yesterday said that the declared policy of the British Government is to push ahead with all possible speed with the economic and political advancement of the Colonial Empire.

Governor To Attend First Show

The Patron of the Stage Club, His Excellency the Governor, and Lady Grantham will attend the opening night of "Blithe Spirit," the first show of the 1948-49 season.

The play, a comedy on spiritualism written by Noel Coward, will be presented in the China Fleet Club Theatre on October 14, 15 and 16, and, beginning in the theatre has been open already for a week.

The Stage Club is reverting to the pre-war practice of beginning its show sufficiently late to allow theatre-goers to enjoy a more leisurely dinner, so the curtain will be raised at 9 o'clock and not at 9.30 as last year.

Residents from elsewhere will be invited to learn that the Committee is making arrangements for a special train to take them from the Star Ferry or steamer direct to the station, located immediately in front of the theatre, and to return when the play is finished.

The second production of the season is now being rehearsed under the direction of Peter Gregory, who acted in many plays in Hong Kong last season not only for the Stage Club but also for the Kai Tsz Dramatic Club. The play is "Grand National Night," a thriller which ran successfully in London recently and this will be presented on October 26, 27 and 28.

Casting meetings for the third production which will be staged on January 6, 7 and 8, will be announced shortly. This is to be a stage adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." Bottles of Rum, Yo, Ho, Ho's, cutlasses and blood-red creams are being prepared to induce the atmosphere which a play ought to create.

Since the Colony will also have Christmas Pantomime about the same time, there will be no excuse for properly trained understudies and aunts who fail in their seasonal duty.

Four Charged With Illegal Gold Import

Four Chinese were arraigned before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday charged with importing gold without a permit.

Defendants are: Li Lam, Leung Ming, Ho Leung and Chan Ho, who between them had 23 bars of five tael each, and valued at approximately \$84,000.

Pleading guilty, all were given the option of paying a fine of \$4,000 or serving four months.

R.O. Rodman said that acting in information, the first defendant was arrested as he was disembarking from the ss. Kwong Tung.

On further information, the other defendants were also arrested as they disembarked from the same ship.

All were asked if they had any gold on their person and all replied in the negative.

Acting on instructions all defendants were searched to Queen Mary hospital where they were X-rayed and photographic proofs showed that the first, second and third defendants had a number of gold bars in their bodies.

Regarding the fourth defendant, he had been able to extract the bars from his body while on the way to the hospital and hid them in his pockets but they were later discovered.

Mr. Rodman said he was confident that this is an organized racket and the gold definitely did not belong to any of them.

Similar Case

He reminded the magistrate of a similar case before him when about 20 persons, mostly women and girls, concealed the gold bars in the same way. He also reminded the magistrate that he had said in that case that he would deal with future offenders more severely.

Mr. Rodman said he had

instructed his office to ask that a very serious view be taken.

All defendants stated that the gold found on each of them were their own property and it was their separate intention to come to Hong Kong to do business.

DONATIONS

Public subscriptions to the Hong Kong War Memorial Fund received between September 11 and 29 follow:

— £1,000 — 10/- — 100/-

"Cigars" monthly contributed — 100/-

Received to September 10, 1948 — \$7,500.00

Total \$16,400.00

The importance of rapid increase in Colonial productivity, added the statement, has been accentuated by world shortages of many of the raw materials and foodstuffs which the Colonies produce. The importance has also been increased by the special balance of payments difficulties in the sterling area of which the Colonies form part.

The statement added that it will clearly be a great help to Colonial producers in any plans to increase the volume of their production if they have an assurance of a market for their goods for some years to come. Because of the variety of the commodities involved, the varying degree of organisation of Colonial producers and the varying arrangements for purchase in the United Kingdom, each commodity and each contract will require individual treatment.

Freely Negotiated

Such contracts should as far as possible be freely negotiated between the producers and the purchasing department of the British Government. Wherever possible negotiations should be conducted direct between representatives of the producers themselves and the purchasing Department.

It will be the policy to give Colonial producers as precise estimates as possible of the future requirements of the United Kingdom for some consumption and for export in manufactured form. It will not generally be possible for the United Kingdom to undertake to purchase Colonial production in excess of these requirements.

Both the United Kingdom and the Colonies will, of course, have a limit to the responsibility of Colonial producers in terms of delivery, marking or defining other markets. In particular, balance of payments considerations will be of major importance in this connection and must be kept constantly in mind by both sides in all negotiations, said the statement.

The statement added that the exact quantities to be included in any long-term contract must therefore depend upon a variety of factors which can only be assessed for each product at the time when the contract is being negotiated. The probability of changes in market conditions during the currency of the contract may make it desirable for quantities to be expressed as minimum and maximum. The contract could if necessary provide for different minimum and maximum in different years.

Not Fixing Prices

With the present disturbed

market conditions and the special economic factors which now affect prices in world markets, it is not wise to attempt to agree a fixed price over a period of years. The longer the period of the contract the more speculative a fixed price becomes.

The fact that a large proportion of certain commodities does not now reach the world market must mean that countries competing in the limited free market are prepared to give grossly inflated prices for the relatively small quantities available.

It cannot therefore be expected that where actual prices are written into contracts negotiated while rigid conditions of scarcity remain, they will be comparable with these marginal prices. Moreover, in the view of the British Government Colonial producers in negotiating prices for inclusion in contracts should have due regard to the security they received from the making of long-term contracts.

The extent to which this particular consideration will affect fixed prices will, of course, depend upon the length of the contract and the measure of the security which is given to Colonial producers.

In many cases, said the official announcement, it may not be desirable to fix actual prices at the time when a contract is made, and it may be preferable to agree a formula by which the price is varied from time to time.

In some cases, for instance, it may be found most convenient to both buyers and sellers for the price to be negotiated periodically in the light of current market and other factors.

It may be possible in such cases to specify in the contract the factors to be taken into account in these negotiations such as the prices ruling established trade.

It may also be possible to

some cause to specify in the contract upper and lower price limits beyond which the price will not vary.

It is hoped that this statement of principles will indicate the conclusion of contracts will be mutual benefit to the British Government, the Colonial

Underground Nullah



More than 100 years ago, part of the Island's waterfront ran between Queen's Road Central and Des Voeux Road Central. Labourers working on site formation and pile-driving at the corner of Icehouse Street and Queen's Road have unearthed a section of the Colony's original seawall. They also came across an underground nullah which apparently in former days drained water from the upper section of Icehouse Street and Queen's Road Central into the sea. These discoveries were made in the course of preparing the ground for pile-driving.—"Sunday Herald" Photo.

Remand Granted In Gold Yuan Case

Mr. J. Wicks, at Kowloon yesterday remanded a case for two days and recommended Revenue Officer D. H. Knox to consult with the Superintendent of Imports and Exports as to whether a distinction could be made between declared goods and undeclared goods.

The case involved a married couple, who were charged with importing a total of \$820 Gold Yuan in excess of the amount permitted by regulations.

RO. Knox said that both Poon Chee-man, a 27-year-old doctor, and his 25-year-old wife, Tam Man-chung, arrived at Kai Tak Airfield by a CACI plane on Friday afternoon.

When asked whether they had anything to declare, they both declared the Gold Yuan in their possession. They were each given back \$20 GY, the amount permitted.

"It seems to me," said Mr.

Wicks, "a distinction should be made between those who declared and those who did not. I am remanding this case for two days.

Inspector Knox, for you to take

further instructions regarding your application for confiscation."

Usually Confiscated

RO. Knox replied that in cases of this kind application for confiscation are usually made. He referred the court to previous cases of import and export of gold bullion and gold articles where confiscation has invariably been ordered.

The bench also recommended that some distinction should be made when granting bail to accused persons. It was suggested that those who voluntarily declared possession should be offered small bail, while those found in possession of prohibited or dutiable articles after being searched should be put on heavier bail.

RO. Knox explained that bail was fixed in such a sum as not to inconvenience the accused. He explained that, in the case of import of currency of gold, it often happened that the detained person was in possession of either a very small sum of Hong Kong money or none at all.

Plead Guilty

Chen Wei-man, aged 40, who stated that he was Deputy Commanding Officer of the Fifth Battalion Suppression Zone in China, was cautioned by Mr. Wicks when he pleaded guilty to having \$371 GY in excess of the amount allowed. The excess was ordered to be confiscated.

RO. Knox said that defendant arrived by a Hong Kong Airways Plane from Canton on Friday morning. When asked whether he had anything to declare, he said that he had \$20 GY. The other \$371 GY was found when he was searched.

Bail of \$25 was forfeited by Kang Yik-chung, aged 30, when he failed to answer the charge of import of \$370 GY in excess of the \$20 GY allowed. The excess \$150 was ordered by Mr. W.H. Letherby to be confiscated.

RO. Knox said that accused was tried by trial from Canton on Friday night, and told the magistrate he denied the charge of having the prohibited products and the Commodity

Hundreds Of Bodies Exhumed Daily, Carried To Mainland

Every day hundreds of the Colony's dead are being exhumed from their burial places and transported across the harbour to two big cemeteries on the mainland.

During the eight months ending August 31, the Sanitary Department carried out 133,282 exhumations at 10 cemeteries on the Island.

Government's policy is to rid the Island of all public cemeteries to make a better and more economic use of the land. Burials on the Island are being discouraged.

Private cemeteries are also trying to conform with the Government's policy by imposing restrictions on burials in cemeteries on the Island.

The Cuttelle Cemetery at Happy Valley which began to exhume bodies yesterday are discouraging permanent burials by increasing the rates. The Protestant Cemetery has also placed restrictions on permanent burials. Body remains and urns fused exclusively by Chinese to hold remains (or ashes) from all cemeteries in the Colony are being concentrated at the No. 7 Kowloon Cemetery at Diamond Hill while encoffined bodies are being directed to the No. 8 Kowloon Cemetery at Ngan Chi Wan.

Vibrus Cottolines

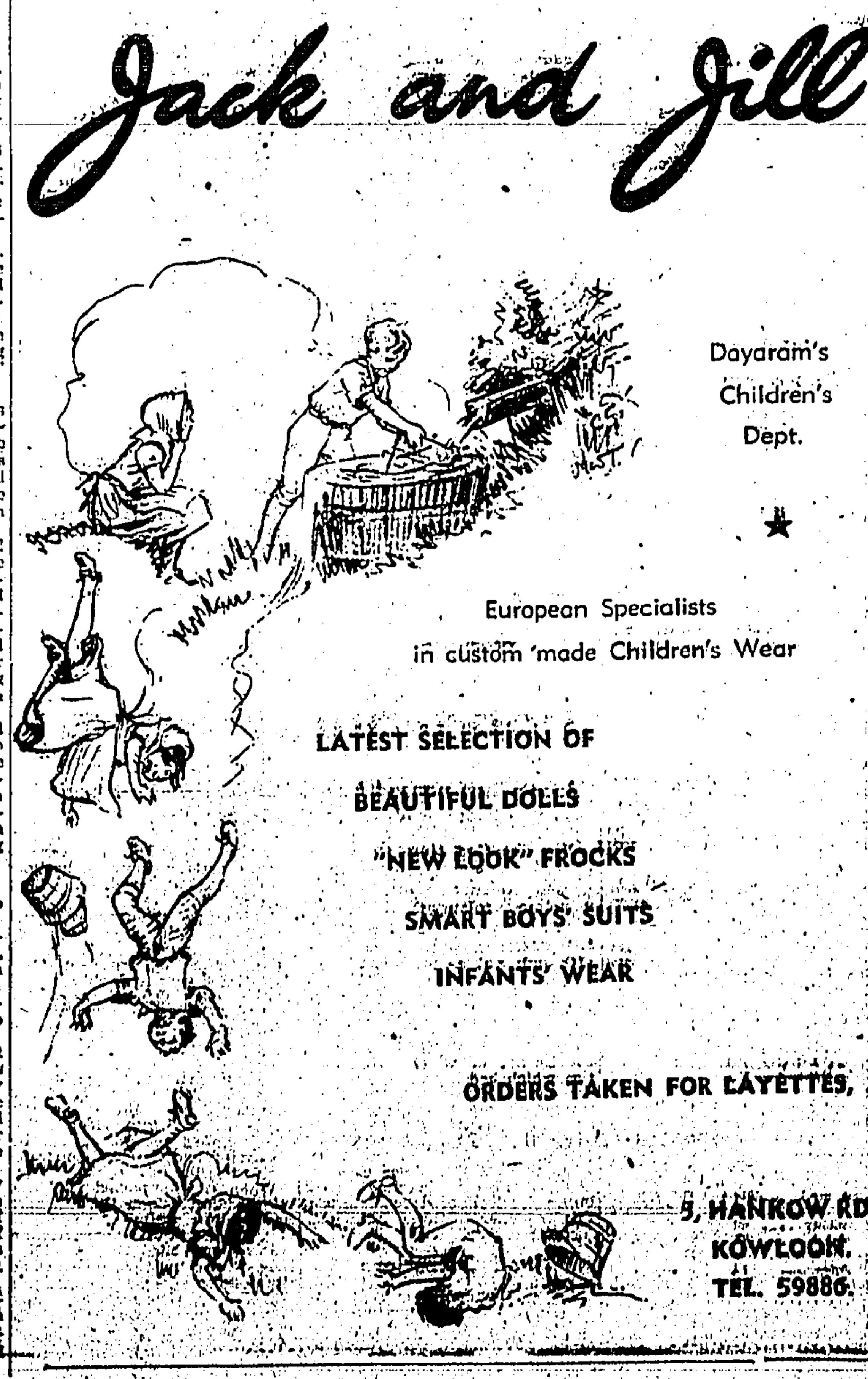
The 133,282 exhumations in the past eight months were carried out at the Kuklungwan West Cemetery (4,848); the New Kowloon No. 7 Cemetery (15,201); Choi Wan Cemetery (89); the Apelhead Urn Cemetery (9,209); the Island Road Emergency Cemetery (3,839); the Queen Mary Cemetery (1,011); the Aberdeen Emergency Cemetery (98); the Old Government Civil Hospital Emergency Cemetery (2,031); the Shum Wan Cemetery (4,956) and the Stanley Cemetery (2,822).

The Emergency Cemeteries were established during the hostilities in Hong Kong and during the occupation period. It was learned yesterday that the Government is considering plans for establishing one large cemetery for the Colony at Wet Hop Shing in the New Territories. Arrihald Barnes, of Hollywood, England, who comes from a big working-class family. He has no special advantages except genius for languages. He was teaching himself French at seven and by the age of fourteen had acquired knowledge of Russian, German, Greek and Sanskrit, the ancient language of the Hindus.

Arrihald took up Chinese two years ago and his only coaching was by a master who had taught in Chinese mission schools. He is believed to be the only English schoolboy ever to take such examination papers which is specially set for Chinese candidates. It is actually the paper given to the sons and daughters of Chinese Embassy and Consulate officials in Britain.

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HAND Sewing-Machine: Type-writing Machine: (Hammond, Blitzenader & Co.) Second-hand items in good working order, specially make, condition, spare-parts included and lowest price. Box 626 "China Mail".

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SPECIALTY—Orders accepted for Parcel Post—Fine hard Chocolate in foil soldered tins 3 to 10 lbs., to any address at lowest wholesale prices. We take care of packing and forwarding without extra cost. Alex Chocolate Co., King's Building, 3rd floor (opposite Star Ferry). Tel. 3264.

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Hohner Harmonicas "Chromonica" "Echo" Low Jim Kee Music Co.

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FIRST THING EVERY MORNING

Watchman Charged With Oil Larceny

As the result of information supplied by some of his fellow villagers, Lau Sze, 40-year-old watchman of the Texaco installation at Gin Drinkers Bay, was arrested and charged with larceny of five gallons of thinners oil.

On his pleading guilty to the charge before Mr. W. H. Lathmer at Kowloon yesterday, defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour, after Inspector F. Roberts had informed the court that defendant would lose his employment and that he had been in the Colony for 20 years and possessed a clean record.

CHINA MAIL POSTCARD—\$1.50 for 6 or 30 cents each. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL X'MAS CARDS at 50 cents each, with envelope to match. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL at \$2.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS at 50 cents per copy. Obtainable at Leading Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers and "China Mail" Office.

HONG KONG & DIRECTORY (1948 Edition)—Containing Hong List, Government Offices, Hospitals, Schools, Churches, Consulates, Services, Clubs, Agencies Who's Who, and Residences. All information complete to March 31, 1948. On sale at all leading Book Shops and "China Mail" Office.

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WEATHER OR NOT

By STAN HILL



WHAT THE CHINESE PRESS IS SAYING

Sing Tao Jih Pao: An unhappy incident occurred the other day at the scene of the Wing On Company's godown fire. As the Governor was personally visiting the scene, press representatives naturally gathered in the area to report the event.

They were, however, intercepted by European police officers and were not allowed to follow the official party. Neither were they permitted to enter the area. Strangely, European reporters were not barred.

Such measures savours highly of discrimination and unequally. Representatives of the Chinese press showed their resentment by leaving the area. Denied of the freedom to gather news we could not report the Governor's visit to the fire scene.

This freedom of ours is recognised all over the world. Racial discrimination can no longer be tolerated in this era. We do not wish to pursue this matter any further but it is our desire that there should be no repetition. It is in the interest of the authorities to respect the freedom of the press.

Dangerous Things

Ta Kung Pao: Following closely on the heels of the Kowloon Godown fire a more disastrous fire occurred at the Wing On Company's Godown at West Point. It has resulted in a far heavier loss in material and lives.

Dangerous things such as kerosene and petrol compelled to be stored in tanks outside the city's limits. Recent bitter experience has shown that inflammable substances stored in godowns are dangerous as kerosene and petrol.

The lesson is that it is unwise to have any inflammable goods in godowns practically overnight.

Britain was then close to losing Malaya—for the second time in under seven years. That is why Malaya still is a place of nervous strain, grim, angry men.

A long, hard job of chasing and killing jungle terrorists lies ahead of the soldiers and police.

Until quite recently we were fighting only a defensive battle. Latterly security forces have been strong enough to start limited offensive actions.

But don't imagine that the arrival of the Second Guards Brigade will automatically end the terror.

Not For Some Time

It should start our offensive going properly—but not for some time. Even Grenadiers, Coldstreamers and Scots Guards must learn jungle fighting.

Already many volunteers, tough, picked young men from The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Seaforth, Devon, 7th Field Artillery Regiment, Gurkhas, and Malay Regiment have passed through arduous jungle training camps.

Some are now in action against terrorists in the wilder parts of several Malay States.

These volunteers have been split into comparatively small patrols, each with several Dyak trackers from Sarawak.

They are placed secretly in selected areas, and disappear for days at a time into the jungle and the mountains.

Housing

Wah Sing Pao: When Price Control for hotel accommodation and services was announced two months ago, the general public received the impression that Government had finally decided to do something to solve one aspect of the housing problem. Unfortunately because of opposition from hotel owners, this attempt received a serious setback.

The solution to the housing problem should be approached from two sides—encouraging the construction of more houses and outlawing "key money" "com-

struction fees" and "transfer charges."

If necessary, a special organisation should be established to encourage people to give information on such unlawful dealings.

Jungle Training

No one straight from Buckingham Palace guard duty and a trolley can do this without careful training.

Trifling

As a result of the two godown fires the time has come for inflammable goods to be treated in the same way as kerosene and

petrol. The lesson is that it is unwise to have any inflammable goods in godowns.

It may be argued, however, that Hong Kong cannot be an exception to the general practice of having godowns along the waterfront. Here, we wish to point out that in other countries godowns are generally under the management of experts who can identify what substances are liable to undergo chemical changes after being stored for a certain period and how such substances will be affected by the weather.

There may be such experts in Hong Kong but they are few. If dangerous goods are stored in different godowns it makes efficient management difficult. Hong Kong is unique in sustaining a large population in a limited area. It is, however, unsafe to use the upper floors of a godown storing inflammable goods and how such substances will be affected by the weather.

Stock Available

When Price Control for hotel accommodation and services was announced two months ago, the general public received the impression that Government had finally decided to do something to solve one aspect of the housing problem. Unfortunately because of opposition from hotel owners, this attempt received a serious setback.

The solution to the housing problem should be approached from two sides—encouraging the construction of more houses and outlawing "key money" "com-

struction fees" and "transfer charges."

If necessary, a special organisation should be established to encourage people to give information on such unlawful dealings.

50% more storage space!

Here's the answer to small kitchens that need large refrigerator space. The new Frigidaire "Compact-Six" uses the floor space of a little 4-foot refrigerator, but the inside is a big, roomy 6-cubic-foot. See this new "Compact-Six" before you buy any refrigerator. Note these features:

• 11.6 sq. ft. shelf area
• 1-piece porcelain interior
• Large sliding Hydrator
• 18 lbs. frozen food capacity
• Exclusive Quick-Draw trays
• Famous Motor-Mizer mechanism
• Almondine storage tray
• 5-Year Protection Plan

Also see the new Frigidaire MI-7 co. fl.

With many convenience features you find only in Frigidaire.

STOCK AVAILABLE

Frigidaire "Compact-Six"
50% MORE CAPACITY

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With many convenience features you find only in Frigidaire.

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* 5 SHOWS DAILY *

AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

90 RIOTOUS MINUTES OF LAUGH
At slick, as a top hat is this uproarious new type of fun show! Even a comedy camera goes gay as two spooks on the loose change a timid soul into romping Romeo:

Constance BENNETT

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ORIENTAL AIR CONDITIONED

Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus
Showing Today: 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.JOHN GARFIELD · LILLI PALMER
Body and Soul'
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WILLIAM CARDEN · CLAUDE RAINES
LLOYD BOYD · CANADA LEWIS
Directed by ROBERT ROSEN
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An ENTERPRISE STUDIO Production
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SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30
"THE GIRL 217" A RUSSIAN PICTURESHOWING
TODAY

Queens ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30, 5.15,
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P.M.HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU SEEN
THIS RECORD BREAKING MUSICAL?

Starring

RED SKELTON
with ESTHER WILLIAMS
Basil Rathbone
Bill Goodwin · Ethel Smith · Jean Porter
Carlos RamirezHARRY JAMES
and his Musical Masters
with Helen Forrest
XAVIER CUGAT
and His Orchestra
with
Line RemondM-G-M'S GREAT
MUSICAL SPLASH
IN TECHNICOLOR!

Hippie show on water!

ENTIRE NEW PRINT. Please book your seats **EARLY**
to avoid disappointment!

TODAY'S MORNING SHOW

QUEEN'S

AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY —
Joan CRAWFORD
John GARFIELD**"HUMORESQUE"**
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

AT REDUCED PRICES!

ALHAMBRA

AT 12 NOON ONLY —
Clark GABLE
Spencer Tracy**"BOOM TOWN"**
AN M-G-M PICTURE

AT REDUCED PRICES!

RUSSIAN ANTI-SCAP CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIES

Tokyo, October 1. Soviet Russia is intensifying her campaign to discredit the Allied occupation of Japan under General Douglas MacArthur because of a realisation that the Supreme Commander's action in forbidding strikes by Japanese government labour unions has "broken the back of a Communist plot to gain control of the Japanese nation," high American authorities said today.

"The Russians realise that they rapidly are losing the game in Japan," an informant said, "and their recent manoeuvres, including the recommendation of the Soviet member of the Far East Commission in Washington for 'appropriate control' over Japanese industry, are indication of final efforts."

The Soviet programme to make Japan eventually into a Soviet state, and a satellite of the USSR, has been clear from the beginning, the informant said. The programme was to build up the Japanese Communist Party and use its party as a "fifth column" to seize power as was done in the case of European nations such as Czechoslovakia.

Following a technique which is in common all over the world, the informant said, the Japanese Communists, acting in accord with general instructions from their Soviet mentors, began infiltration of all possible key Japanese organisations—especially the labour unions, the press, radio and motion picture schools, etc. The object was to use these key organisations for political and propaganda purposes with a view to gaining power as quickly as possible in a Communist or Comintern-dominated cabinet.

Temporary Success

The informant traced various moves which have been made in this country since the start of the occupation—so-called "production control" theory which enabled the Communists temporarily to seize various industries and some newspapers, in an effort to organise the general strike of February, 1947, and finally the effort to carry out strikes in key huge government unions such as the railway workers.

General MacArthur understood the motive behind each of these moves as it was made, the informant said. His programme was to encourage the Japanese people and their government to defeat these moves on their own initiative.

In times, when the Japanese government obviously was unable to resist Communist pressure, such as the threatened February general strike, the Supreme Commander did not hesitate to intervene personally.

That was what happened in the general letter to the Ashida Cabinet recommending that Japanese workers should not be permitted to strike.

The reaction of the American people to General MacArthur's methods in controlling this situation have been extremely favourable, an informant said. Editorial and other comments have vigorously supported the General's policy.

The informant concluded: "The violence of the Moscow outburst against General MacArthur's policies comes from the realisation that the USSR has virtually lost the game in Japan."—United Press.

Three Parties Demand Japan Cabinet Resigns

Tokyo, October 1. Japan's coalition cabinet faced a demand for its resignation from three political parties today over the allegations of ministerial complicity in the 2,700,000,000 Yen Showa Denko black market deal.

The cabinet was to meet tomorrow to decide whether to appoint a successor to the arrested Economic Director, Takeo Kurusu, and partially reorganise or to resign. But events may force a decision tonight.

Japanese Economic Stabilisation Board—a high cabinet post—has been arrested and charged and has resigned from the cabinet.

He was alleged to have been involved when the finance minister in the Katayama cabinet, which fell in February, in a deal under which the Showa Denko Fertiliser Company received 2,700,000,000 Yen from the Reconstruction Bank, and diverted fertilisers to the black market.

The sum received by Showa Denko was two-thirds of the Bank's total authorisation for Japan's fertiliser industry.

Today the Democratic Liberal Party—the strongest opposition bloc with 133 of the 468 seats in the House of Representatives—demanded the cabinet's resignation.

If the administration does not resign, a party executive meeting

WILL TRY MUSO FOR TREASON

Batavia October 1. The Indonesian President, Dr. R. I. Soekarno, tonight accused Muso, the leader of the East Java communist party, of "gambling with the independence of the State."

He broadcast a new appeal to the people to help in his capture and stated that Muso and his colleagues would then be tried for treason by a special military court.

Soekarno declared that the re-capture of Medan, the communist capital, had not settled the final score for the Republic.

The Republican news agency, Antara, reported that 3,000 rebels had escaped into the mountains to the south-east.—Reuter.

Band Embarks At Liverpool

The band of the Royal Artillery, Plymouth, embarked at Liverpool today in the troopship Lancashire for a six month tour in the Far East.

The 34 bandmen will play to troops in Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong and call at stations in the Middle East on their way home.

Among the 400 service personnel and 200 women and children—seafarers' families—aboard the Lancashire are three young Chinese men who came to Britain four years ago as naval cadets and are now returning home as qualified Lieutenant engineers.—Reuter.

RADIO

This is Radio Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 95.2 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

R.E.T.

10.30 a.m.—Programme Summary.

10.31 a.m.—Relay of the Celebration of Mass from St. Joseph's Church. Preacher: The Rev. Father T. F. Sheridan, R.J.

11.15 a.m.—"Music Time" Played by the Concert Orch. of H.M. Royal Marines (ORUB).

11.45 a.m.—London Studio Concerts "London Radio Orchestra (BLCTB).

12.15 p.m.—"The Masqueraders" (BLCTB).

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—New Variety.

1.00 p.m.—Favourite Piano Solos.

1.10 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.25 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.30 p.m.—Popular French Composers.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.00 p.m.—Programme Summary.

6.01 p.m.—Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra.

6.30 p.m.—"Grand Hotel" Albert Bandier and Palm Court Orchestra with John Lewis (Tenor) (BLCTB).

7.00 p.m.—Weekly News Letter (London Daily Mail).

7.15 p.m.—"Looking Ahead". A Review of the Week's Programmes (Studio).

7.30 p.m.—An Appeal by Lady Gibson for Y.W.C.A. Financial Campaign (Studio).

7.45 p.m.—Famous Overtures.

8.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Daily Mirror).

8.15 p.m.—"The University Programme"—No. 1—Arts. Introductory Talk by Dr. B. Ifor Evans, Studies Counsellor of the Arts Series (BLCTB).

8.30 p.m.—Community Singing from the Sailor and Soldiers Home.

9.00 p.m.—"Sunday Symphony" — Host: Bert Symonds (Studio).

9.30 p.m.—Harriet Cohen at the Piano.

10.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Daily Mirror).

10.15 p.m.—Weather Report.

10.16 p.m.—"Growing Up". A Talk by Captain A. B. Goff for Parents, Teachers and Children. No. 4: "Adolescence" (Studio).

10.30 p.m.—Music from the British Isles and Elsewhere.

11.00 p.m.—Epilogue—Conducted by the Rev. Father H. O'Brien, S.J. (Studio).

11.00 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

SHOWING TODAY

ICE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE: 6, QUEEN'S RD., S., GR. FL.
CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 A.M. TO 6.30 P.M. DAILY

MORNING SHOW TODAY AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
WALT DISNEY'S COLOUR CARTOONS

INCLUDING SPORTS REVIEW
AT REDUCED PRICES!

SHOWING TODAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

A PEAK FILM PRODUCTION

"UNDER TEN THOUSAND ROOFS"

DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN

COMING SOON —

HISTORY'S GREATEST ADVENTURER LIVES AGAIN!

The Adventures of
Robin Hood
ALL ITS SPLENDOR IN COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR!
ENROL OLIVIA FLYNN deHAVILLAND
BASIL RATHBONE CLAUDE RAINS

SHOWING TODAY
Cashaway AT 2.30, 5.30 P.M.

WANCHAI ROAD, WANCHAI
The Story Of Thrills The World Could Not Forget!

WALTER BIRTMAN
ANTHONY ADVERSE
NEVELL ALLEN ERIC MARCH DEHAVILLAND CLAUDE RAINS EDMUND GWENN LOUIS HAYWARD AKIM TAMIROFF
DIRECTED BY MERVYN LEROY

The "Greatest One" in Movie History!

EXTRA SHOW TODAY AT 12.30 P.M.
"FANTASIA" WALT DISNEY'S Technicolor Feature

SHOWING TODAY
KING'S AT 2.15, 4.15, 7.15 & 9.45 P.M.

FOREVER THE WOMAN... FOREVER AMBER!

DANNY ZANICK presents
Forever Amber

TECHNICOLOR
DIRECTED BY OTTO PREMINGER
PRODUCED BY WILLIAM PERLBERG
Kathleen Winsor

Music by Philip Springer and James Lord-Lewis Jr. Adapted by Jerome Cady

Also LATEST 20th CENTURY FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS
Assassination of Bernadotte shocks world. East-West clash turns Berlin into city of turmoil. French com-

munist demonstration ends in riot. Wedded women

parade for debut title of "Mrs. America".

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB

will present

"BLITHE SPIRIT"

An improbable farce in 3 acts

by NOEL COWARD

at the

CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE

on

Thurs. 14th Oct., Fri. 15th Oct. &
Sat. 16th Oct. 1948 At 9.00 p.m.

Bookings now open at the theatre—Tel: 25804
BALCONY: \$10. 35.50 & 25.40
STALLS: \$10. 35.50 & 25.40

(Special prices to members of the Services)
Cars may be parked on the Bund opp. the Theatre.

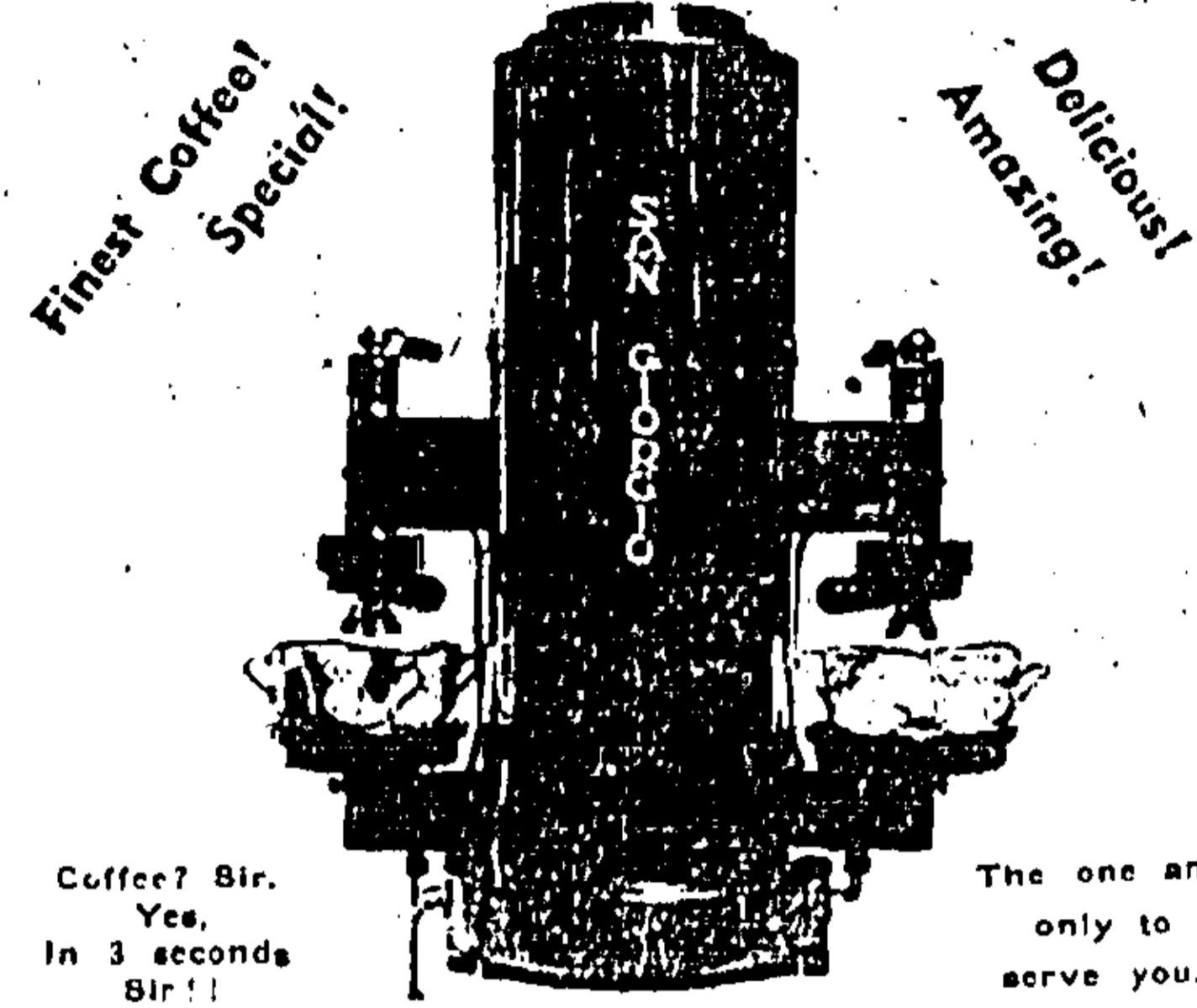
AT USUAL PRICES
20 CENTS FOR CHILDREN

20 CENTS FOR CHILDREN

THE COLONY HAS BEEN WAITING FOR THIS!

Best Coffee that you have yet to taste!

Our San Giorgio Espresso will make the very best cup of coffee in just about three seconds before your eyes. There's no finer tasting coffee in the Colony.



ATTENTION BUSINESS MEN!

Want your deal to be a success?
Try it over a cup of the best coffee.

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DINE & WINE at ALEX'S SNACK

Wyndham St. (Next to S. C. M. Post Bldg.) Tel. 20880.



AN I.C.I. PRODUCT

How Glad
We Are
We Chose PYE

You've found the ultimate in Sound Reproduction in your new PYE 38H—Fully tropicalized with a band-spread from 11 to 31 metres, a PYE brings the world to you, in Hong Kong.

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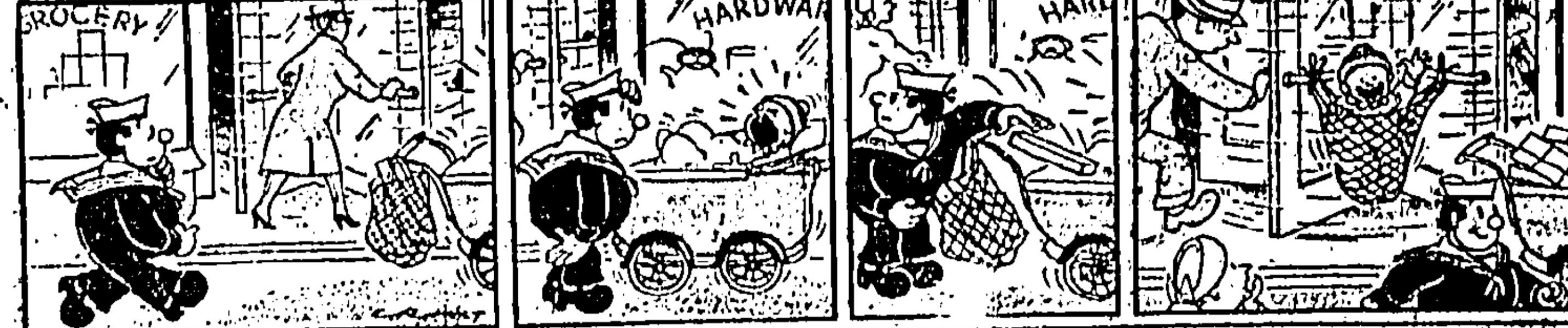
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ABLE SEAMAN



By HOLT

PATRICK CAMPBELL'S PIECE

Patrick Campbell's Piece
Grosvenor House, if you please,
at a quarter to eleven in the
morning, with the lobbies and
lounges filled with the few rows
of Continental business-men.

But the major diversion is in
progress downstairs, where the
newest people have arrived to
show the first dress rehearsal of
a drama called "Gentlemen's
Relish."

"Gentlemen's Relish" has been
written by Roy Plomley, of the
B.C., to advertise English
gentlemen's clothing in America.

What I see through my lamp-
beat, after-breakfast eye is a vast
room which used to be a skating-
rink. Subdued lighting from the
crystal chandeliers and long
snake-like cables covering the
floor. A large zinc bath also
covers a smaller portion of the
floor, interrupting a leak from
the roof.

The place is full of tailors—
short, indescribably dapper men
in dark suits, mostly rolling to
the second button. They are per-
ceptibly ill at ease, wondering, no
doubt, if their own particular
variant of the narrower cuff is

going to be shown to the best
advantage.

An hour goes by. The newest
people are still arranging their
lights, and I have the swooning
vertigo. Thirty seconds standing
up goes me with trembling leg,
faulty vision, and the fear of
death, and so I have to find a
seat.

In a distant corner is a cluster
of Louis Quinze chaises-longues
the relic of more leisurely days—
and stretched upon one of them
are two ladies. The senior lady
says she is Mrs. Ingram, a photo-
grapher, originally from Copenhagen,
and this is Miss Mumford,
her assistant.

After a long pause I launch out
upon conversation.

"Well," I say, "and what are
you doing here?"

Mrs. Ingram says she has come
to take some studio portraits of
an actor.

No immediate response occurs
to me, but suddenly Mrs. Ingram
is called away.

She comes back with a large
sheet stencilled all over with the
word: "Condemned."

"Goodness," I exclaim, "where-
ever did you get that lovely
thing?"

"Someone gave it to me to
hold," says Mrs. Ingram.

I am about to go into this mat-
ter more deeply when the actors
and actresses appear upon the
green-panelled set re-
presenting the drawing-room of
an English country house.

The actors are dressed variously in
tail, stockbrokers' black coats,
Highland evening-dress, and a
sharp number in a small hound's-
tooth check, suitable for sherry
before lunch in smiling Sunning-
dale.

The actor drew back a mea-
sured pace.

"The shoes," he said, "are my
own. I'm actually supposed to be
wearing brown."

I backed away as rapidly as
possible. I walked straight into
the old man in the beret, return-
ing with another load of engine-
parts.

"Blinkin' scrap," he said,
"shovin' it abut...."

The show, finished and polished,
appears in its entirety tomor-
row. It will be a strong man
who will keep me away.

The actor drew back a mea-
sured pace.

"The shoes," he said, "are my
own. I'm actually supposed to be
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I backed away as rapidly as
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The show, finished and polished,
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We were playing golf the other
day at one of the refined London
clubs and decided to stay for
lunch.

A lot of retired colonels in the
bar talking through their
monocles about Hyderabad; and
a cluster of dowagers on the put-
ting green in toques and lizard-
skin shoes.

We went into the dining-room,
picked up our knives and forks
and beat them lightly on the
dumplings.

A waitress appeared. "Excuse
me, sir, are you members?"

"Members?" I said. "It was
all we could do to pay the bus-
fare out here."

"In that case," she said, "I'm
afraid I'm not permitted to serve
you."

We went back to the bar.

"If I showed you our birth-
certificates," I said, "would it be
possible to get some lunch—just
a portion of beef-loaf and a slice
of suet sponge?"

The barman—he was wearing
a white coat—said: "I shall in-
quire of the secretary, sir." Not
"will" but "shall." Lovely grip
of syntax.

He returned. "That will be
quite all right, sir," he said as
he surprised.

We went back into the dining-
room.

A very elegant gentleman with
leather elbow-pads appeared.

"Excuse me," he said, "but do
you mind putting on your coats?"

"Must have been the secretary,"
she said. "You think we were wearing
black boots, and braces outside
our jerseys."

"We shambled off and put on
our coats."

We sat down again at the table
and lit cigarettes.

"Pardon me, sir." The head-
waiter, in talls. "Smoking is not
permitted in the lunch-room."

In the end it was beef-loaf all
right. We ate even the grisly
bits, and, as an extra precaution,
wiped our plates with our bread.

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STILL HOPE NORTH CHINA MAY BE SAVED

San Francisco, October 2.

There still is hope that North China can be saved from the Chinese Communists, America's China aid survey chief said yesterday. Charles L. Stillman, en route to Shanghai after conferences with the Economic Co-operation Administration in Washington, said the fate of the American aid programme in China is tied up with the whole military and political picture.

"Some of it is subject to change without notice because of the war," he said, adding that Director Roger Lapham's China division of E.C.A. will concentrate on getting the most needed supplies to the spots in China where they will do the most good the soonest.

Addressing the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Stillman reminded American businessmen that the China aid programme, which will receive US\$15,000,000 in China by next April (exclusive of about US\$120,000,000 in military aid), is being conducted on "radical new principles."

These, he said, consist of making American and other engineering firms responsible for planning, procurement and installation of industrial equipment sent to replace worn machinery in China.

British Contract

He said a recent visit to North China convinced him of the importance of helping that area hold fast against the Communists.

"We wouldn't want the Kuan Mines, which provide more than half the coal for non-Communist China, to break down because of a lack of boiler tubes," he said.

Boiler tubes and other needed items, Mr. Stillman went on, will be bought where ever obtainable, and the engineering award for the Kuan job is being placed with a British firm because most of the mines machinery is of British or European origin.

American firms have contracts to replace old machinery and equipment for the Yangtze Power company, which serves Nanking, for the Piping, Tientsin and Tangshan power grid, and for the Taiwan Sugar company on Formosa.

Such contracting firms, Mr. Stillman said, are fully protected against possible loss in case of Communist action by an irrevocable letter of credit from the U.S. government.

He said the industries being aided contribute to keeping the present military situation from deteriorating further, and that "despite recent discouraging news, we hope it is not too late to save North China."

Mr. Stillman, vice president of Time, Inc., said he hopes soon to wind up his work as head of the survey group, which recently recommended 16 Chinese projects to be aid.

The functions are to be taken over by George H. Greene, loaned to E.C.A. by the Shanghai branch of the National City Bank of New York.

Accompanying Mr. Stillman to Shanghai by plane were Mr. Greene, Harlan Cleveland, deputy director of E.C.A. for China, and Yen Chia-kan, Chinese member of the survey group and member of the Chinese government's council on American aid.—Associated Press.

London, October 1.

Doctors at the North Middlesex Hospital, Upper Edmonton, are expecting quadruplets to be born in mid-December to a woman recently admitted there. Her identity is being kept secret but it is known she resides in the Tottenham area.

The last quads to be born and survive in Britain were those born at Bristol in June to Mrs. Charles Good. They are all girls.

The quads expected at Edmonton will be the first born in London for a great many years.

According to statisticians, quads may be expected only once in every 645,000 births.—Reuter.

BERLIN POWER COMPANY BANKRUPT BUT CONTINUES

Berlin, October 1.

The Berlin municipal power company, BEWAG, declared itself bankrupt in a memorandum published by the Soviet-licensed newspaper, Vorwärts today. Vorwärts declared the company would not be able to go on with the reconstruction plan sponsored by the Western Allies to provide electricity for the Western sectors.

American authorities, however, said the company would continue to operate, and a power increase for winter lighting was contemplated.

The American Commandant, Colonel Frank Howley, commenting on an alleged memorandum signed by the Board of Directors of BEWAG and by a City Councillor, Herr Ernst Reuter, and published in the paper, said: "BEWAG will continue to operate and that is definite."

The memorandum stated, according to Vorwärts, that construction would halt at the end of October, all construction orders must be cancelled and all firms supplying material for the job must be informed that BEWAG could no longer meet its obligations.

Just Book-keeping

Colonel Howley said, however: "We will continue to have light."

White House Renovation

Washington, October 1. The next President of the United States may have to move out of the White House for a year, because the White House architect, Lorenzo Winslow, plans to renovate the entire second floor, which he says "creaks and sags and makes the whole building a fire-trap."—Reuter.

and gas despite the bad wishes of the folks on the other side of the town. In fact, we contemplate a power increase to provide enough light for the longer hours of darkness in the coming winter.

"Whether BEWAG will be termed bankrupt or not is not the important thing. That is just book-keeping matter."

An official of BEWAG confirmed that the memorandum was genuine, and promised an explanatory statement. At the Transport and Supply Department, it was stated that Professor Reuter was not in the city, but an official of his department confirmed that he had signed such a memorandum.

The Lights Are On In Nuremberg Once More

Nuremberg, October 1.

Night life for Germans has returned to Nuremberg. After three bleak years when all the lights in the town turned off early, and the only alcoholic beverage on sale was watered beer, this one time centre of Nazi Party gaiety is coming back into its own.

Three night clubs, featuring tea dances three afternoons a week and dining, wining and dancing nightly, are operating full blast.

They all observe 11 o'clock closing hours, ordered by the Nuremberg military post, but from early evening until that hour champagne flows freely and the German black market operators and their girl friends, mostly secretaries in American military installations, whoop it up.

The vegetable and fruit stands have opened up all over town. They are on every corner, with farmers eagerly seeking to sell cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes, plums, all kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables, &c. picnics.

It has all come about since the currency reform. And the ordinary German is certainly much better off than he was during the first three years after the war. The food is there for him to buy, if after he has bought his rationed food, paid his rent and his light and gas bills and has a few marks left over, he can buy something with it.

Tips

Before there was nothing for him to buy with the few miserable marks he had left over. Everything was sold under the counter for black market goods—cigarettes, sugar and coffee.

In pre-war days, a German eagerly sought cigarettes for a tip. Today, he prefers picnics and marks for tips.

Many Americans have said they would like to have part of their salary paid to them in marks, but not at the legal 30-cent rate. The value of the mark to an American still is 10 cents.

The military government frowns on Americans taking advantage of the sudden flow of goods. It argues that the Germans need the food, the clothing and all the goods which have appeared in recent weeks.

But German merchants welcome the trade—they need the marks, they argue, the food will spoil, and if the Germans have not enough money to buy the clothing, it is better that the storekeeper receive good marks for it, so more clothing can be made and sold.—United Press.

Causes Of Trouble

American military sources explained BEWAG's plight as resulting mainly from the Berlin currency situation. The company's monthly income has been about 6,000,000 marks against monthly expenses of 11,700,000 marks. But, in addition to this deficit, the company, as a public utility, has been forced to accept nearly 100 per cent of its revenue from consumers in Eastern marks.

Its expenditures for coal, rehabilitation of the Berlin West plant and interest on its Military Government loan on the other hand have had to be made in Western Deutsche marks.—Reuter.

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Page 8



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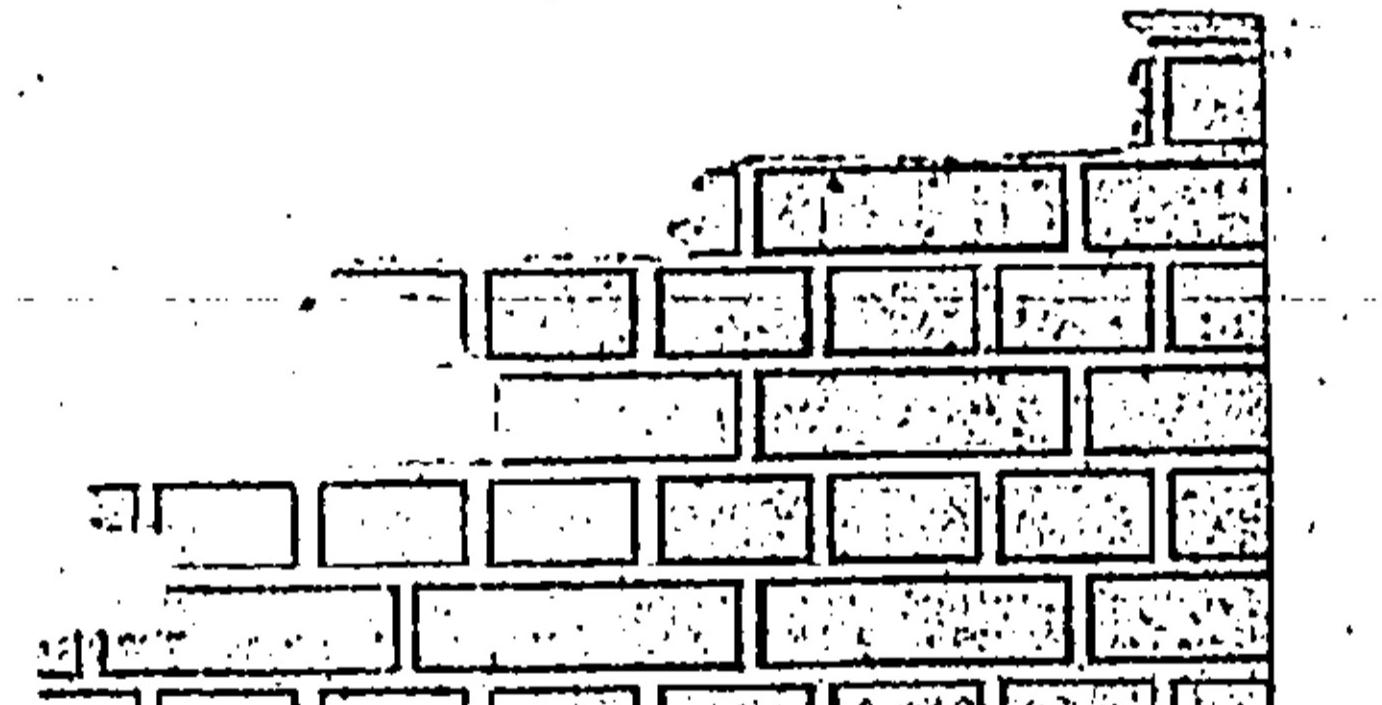
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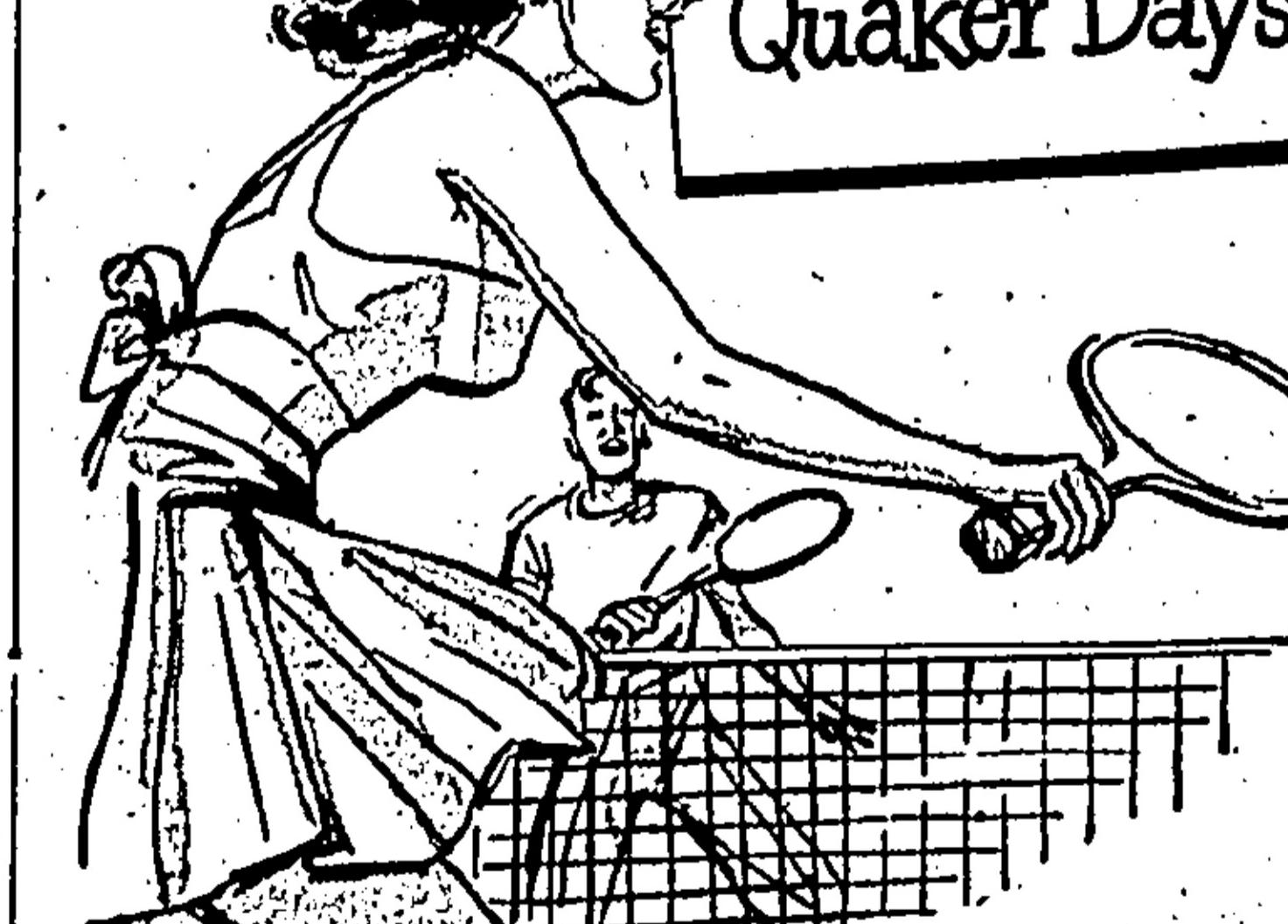
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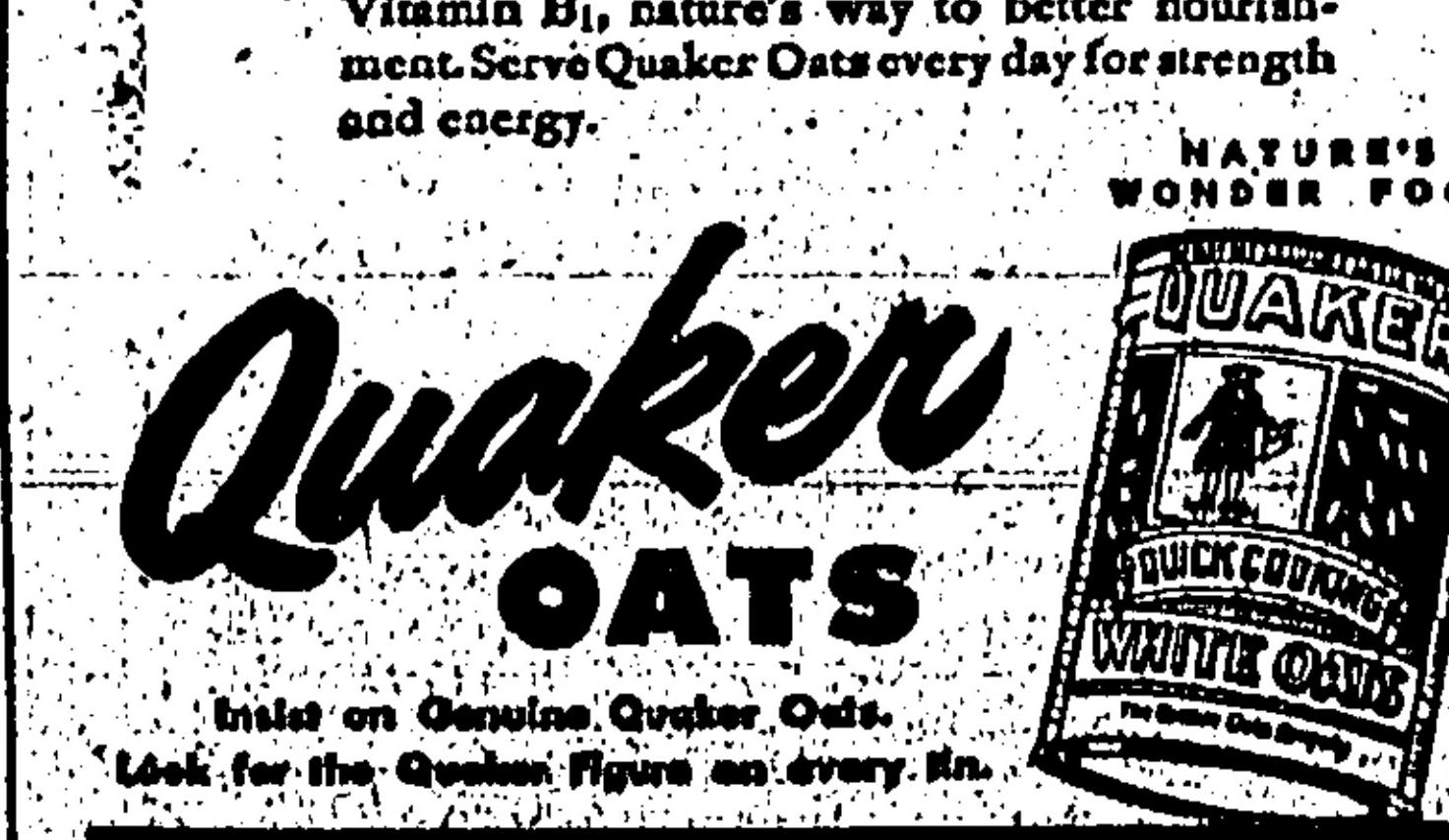
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Something To Write Home About

THE MUDDLE OF IDEOLOGY IN GERMANY TODAY

By Alexander Clifford

We—the Western Allies—have been occupying our part of Germany now for a little over three years. And the surprising thing is that, in the circumstances, I think we have done rather well.

For the first year, you remember, we appeared to be failing abjectly. The world rang with theoretical arguments about the German soul—could the Germans be treated as human, could they be educated, should they be turned into a peasant nation?

Without Hope Or Spirit

The Germans themselves seemed to be about to starve or else die of colossal epidemics. They were in any case without hope or spirit—and if they did show any spirit we were inclined to consider it truculence.

Our Control Commission was constantly attacked and described as a collection of people whom no one else would employ.

The Ruhr miners either couldn't or couldn't work. The four Allies were already accusing one another of respectively looting, pampering, destroying and neglecting Germany.

No one appeared to have any clear idea except the French, and they seemed to be wrong. The stage looked set for an unparalleled failure.

No Barrier To Moral Revival

Now, in 1948, we—the Western Allies—can at least say this: The Germans are alive and led, their health is reasonably good, their coal production has risen steadily, there is peace and quiet and law and order in the land, there is genuine freedom of speech and the Press, and as much political freedom as an occupied country could ever have.

And under the Marshall Plan Western Germany now has a reasonable hope of an economic future. There is, in fact, no basic barrier to mental, moral, and intellectual revival—the French in particular have realised the paramount importance of influencing the young.

All in all, it is nothing like so bad a picture as might have been prophesied two or three years ago.

The Muddle Of Reparations

There has indeed been a generous measure of stupidity and inefficiency and corruption and muddle. But much of it was worked out in the earlier period when the Germans (as one now

were probably too sunk in apathy and misery and self-pity to react much to anything. No very deep or permanent scars seem to have been left.

But, lest we should be too much about it, there does remain one huge and incredible muddle, and there remains a very subtle problem of economic ideology and I don't mean Russia).

The muddle concerns reparations and the dismantling of industry. We made an immense muddle of reparations after World War I, and it might have been expected that some lesson would have been learned.

But the desire to make the aggression nation (or the losing nation) pay is apparently too strong and instinctive. It is strong enough to swamp the obvious economic argument that you cannot remove another country's wealth and ruin her economically without in the long run harming yourself.

This time we complicated it by a panic desire to prevent Germany from ever becoming militarily strong again. So we arranged the destruction of every industry that could conceivably contribute to war.

How To Find New Machines

And now we have half reversed the policy because we have seen that Western Europe cannot recover without the full help of German coal and industry.

And so you get fantastic things like the ball-bearing plant at Schweinfurt, which's received al-

most simultaneous orders to send all its machinery to Czechoslovakia as reparations, and at the same time to go into full production.

The result has been that the old machines have been unscrewed and sent away and brand new German machines have been screwed into their place.

And where the Czechs sensibly asked why they couldn't have the new machines direct and leave the Germans with the old ones they were told "because that would be reparations out of current production." (Part of our back-peddalling policy was to ban reparations out of current production.)

Or take the case of the artificial fertiliser factory at Oppau, in the French zone, one of the biggest in Europe.

It was dismantled because it was able to produce something needed for war. And now fertiliser has to be imported for Germany at considerable trouble and enormous expense.

Consider, too, the recent happenings in the French zone, where tiny, ancient village clock industries are being removed. No one seems sure whether it is being done simply for reparations, or to suppress competition for other clock industries, or because these village workshops could conceivably make some delicate part of a submarine.

The Muddle Of Ideologies

This whole muddle is still going on. It seems a bad policy,

stupidly carried out. And it is calculated to have permanent effects in Germany.

The other point—the economic ideological one—is this: America is a nation believes passionately in free enterprise. Britain at the moment is a Socialist country and believes in nationalisation. It is hard to tell what France believes in. So what is Western Germany going to be?

The Germans themselves, as far as one can tell, have a slight bias in favour of nationalisation. Some of the provincial Governments have already voted for it.

Ard in a recent British zone survey it was found that 82 per cent. of men and 50 per cent. of women favoured public ownership of the Ruhr mines, while 25 per cent. of men and 22 per cent. of women were for private ownership. The rest didn't know or care.

Where The Two Ideas Clash

General Clay, the American Commander-in-Chief in Germany, said recently that America believed in private enterprise, but that she believed even more in letting people decide for themselves.

That may be true, but one must at any rate expect pretty strong pressure from America on the subject. For she does believe passionately—it is a cardinal point in her crusade against Communism.

There were many in Washington who hesitated to give Marshall Aid to countries with as much socialism as Britain.

So what will happen when the two ideas clash on the joint, neutral soil of Western Germany?

The policy of the Defence Minister, Mr. P. C. Erasmus, is to modernise the Defence Force in proportion to the Union's resources "in such a way as to make it a guarantee of South Africa's safety."

Australia aims to become the British Commonwealth's watchdog in the Pacific, and it must be remembered that the development and testing of scientific weapons are important features in the defence programme out here.

Dominion plans for recruiting detailed by special Correspondents

In the meantime Canada wants 10,000 recruits to bring the Army up to a strength of 25,000 men; another 3,000 to build up the Navy to 10,000 and 2,000 more to boost the Air Force to 14,000.

High pay and good conditions of service, it is felt, will be sufficient to ensure the success of the recruiting drive just opened.

It is not generally realised that a civilian labour force is used under the Canadian system for cooking, cleaning and carrying out other camp fatigues to prevent soldiers, sailors and airmen from getting browned-off.

Joining up are the low pay and the lack of equipment for training.

Canada

Political considerations make peace-time conscription here in Canada very improbable, cables Patrick Nicholson.

In the meantime Canada wants 10,000 recruits to bring the Army up to a strength of 25,000 men; another 3,000 to build up the Navy to 10,000 and 2,000 more to boost the Air Force to 14,000.

Meanwhile young men acquaintances of mine tell me that two reasons for lack of enthusiasm in

EMPIRE DEFENCE

Australia

Australia has rejected conscription, says Arthur Morley, partly for political reasons and partly because of its shortage of manpower.

Australia aims to become the British Commonwealth's watchdog in the Pacific, and it must be remembered that the development and testing of scientific weapons are important features in the defence programme out here.

For this, 15,000 men will be required and recruiting is now progressing quite satisfactorily.

There is, of course, a Territorial force, and recruiting is now under way.

New Zealand

Conscription, rapidly becoming an important issue, is not popular here in New Zealand, says J.C. Graham, except with ex-service men's organisations.

New Zealand's post-war defence programme envisages, in the specific, taking over some of the tasks which previously fell to Britain—such as the establishment of bases in Pacific islands.

It is aimed to call 80,000 18-year-olds every year for 14 weeks' training in camp. The Government has not decided whether they shall be volunteers or conscripts.

South Africa

Under the South African Defence Act, cables Stuart Tyfield, all men must register for service in their seventeenth year and later undergo four years' part-time training.

This provides South Africa with an active citizen force with an establishment for 24,000 men—on paper. Lack of enthusiasm, however, has resulted in most units being at half strength.

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HOW AMERICA RECRUITS FOR THE AIR

By WILLIAM COURtenay

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At this point they become useful to the Air Force as skilful craftsmen. The Air Force is then kindly dependent upon them and does not wish to lose them.

Indications are that a very large proportion will remain in the Service as a career.

The great aim behind all this

kindly treatment is to ensure they

rejoin after their first three

years.

By the end of that initial

period Uncle Sam has expended

a lot of money on them without

return.

Service Career

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as a

career.

The Service is too technical to accept the man whose main idea is to watch the calendar as the days of his enforced service roll away.

Thus, as America's post-war air

strength of 20,000 first-line jet

engined bombers and fighters

forms

in the next three years

the skilled men to serve them

on the ground—the essential

framework of an efficient Air

Force are gradually being train-

ed.

Twenty-two minutes after enter-

ing one end of the Reception

Centre they emerge at the other,

and in uniform.

Then commence 13 weeks of

"cavies"

from all parts of

America, some travelling 3,000

miles. They are met at the rail-

way station of San Antonio, on

the Texas plain 15 miles distant.

Vehicles bring them into camp

where their reception is so kindly

that often General Douglas MacArthur himself introduces himself with a few friendly words.

They then pass through the

"savage machine," stripping;

taking health examination;

inoculations; blood tests for blood grouping; shower and haircut, etc.

Twenty-two minutes after enter-

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**WORLD PROBLEMS
THAT ARE IGNORED**

Exactly 50 years ago when British metallists met at Bristol for the British Association meeting of that year, Sir William Crookes sounded a warning that unless output of fertilizers could be drastically increased the world faced the certainty of starvation. He suggested also a remedy—that chemists should learn to convert the abundant nitrogen of the air into fertilizer. Fortunately his warning was heeded. Within a few years—shortly before the outbreak of the first world war—a process of the kind he recommended had been developed and was in use. Today fixation of nitrogen in a vast industry in many countries, total world production running to hundreds of thousands of tons a year.

At this year's British Association meeting at Brighton a new world danger of the utmost seriousness has been discussed—it is in danger of exhausting all available supplies of certain elements which have become essential in modern life.

Alarming Rate

As the age of hot, dirty coal gives place to the era of clean, cool electricity copper becomes more and more important since electricity is carried along wires made of copper. Some 25 per cent. of the total world output is consumed for this purpose alone

more such processes are being developed. They must be found quickly for it will be too late to leave the search until only poor ores are left.

It is equally necessary to improve the collection of scrap. The scrap of some metals such as gold is collected because of their value and others such as iron because they accumulate so quickly that they take up too much space.

The so-called noble metals—gold, silver and the platinum group—do not readily corrode in industrial use and can be recovered almost in their entirety. This does not apply to other metals. Iron and steel, for instance, readily rust and if they are not speedily collected for re-use they may—under the worst circumstances disappear altogether. Many other metals, however, find their way back into production very slowly or not at all. The ideal seen by Professor Bernal in one in which all the elements are eventually put back into production as soon as their purpose is served and natural resources are needed only to "top up" in order to make good unavoidable losses.

and possibly another 25 for other purposes in the electricity industry. One striking example will suffice—a large bomber contains more than two miles of copper wiring. The known world resources of copper will not last for more than 25 years and the same is true of such important everyday metals as zinc and lead. Several other metals—such as aluminium—are becoming scarcer at an alarming rate. This is a problem in whose solution Britain is playing an important part.

Professor Bernal spoke of particular problems which need solution. He emphasised—as Sir Henry Tizard had done in his opening address a few days earlier—that much could be done merely by making use of existing scientific knowledge and without the need for any further research. In Bernal's view aluminium used in housing should be reserved for fixtures to which it and it alone is peculiarly suitable rather than for the building of entire houses which can be made from other more suitable and more abundant materials. He pointed out the certainty that in the future industry will have to use poorer and poorer ores for extracting metals. There is, for example, no total shortage of aluminium for almost every city in the world contains a small amount of this element forming a reservoir apparently sufficient to meet all needs for centuries ahead. The difficulty is of finding it in an appropriate mineral form. The mineral preferred at present is bauxite, four pounds of which yield approximately one pound of aluminium without excessive production difficulties, owing to the absence of silicon. Clays which are very abundant are complex mixtures of a form of aluminium and silicon. The cost, in the present state of technical knowledge, of removing this silicon would be uneconomically high.

World problems which will not become desperate for several years tend to be ignored by the public in all countries. It has more than sufficient immediate cure to keep it fully occupied. Nevertheless, it is essential that the scientists who can and do a solution start their work early and it is satisfactory to know that Britain, despite her preoccupation with present difficulties, is giving a great deal of attention to those which will inevitably beset the world within the next few decades.

New Processes

In other metals British mines in many parts of the world use processes such as flotation in oil or water to remove waste from poor ore before the metal sought for begins to be extracted. More and

more

And, alas, they do not believe either in the reality of the desperate problems for the solution of which the Commons should properly have been recalled to Westminster.

Indeed, how should they, when they remember that at the height of the dollar crisis this time last year, their elected representatives were allowed to enjoy their ordinary recess while the Lords were snubbed for their public zeal?

Not Ashamed

In the face of Mr. Stanley's levitating wit and crushing disillusion Mr. Morrison, in Mr. Attlee's absence, was at hand to defend his party's action. He put little conviction into the reading of his brief, but he was not greatly ashamed of it either.

The Riviera sun had baked his black skin red. But the flippancy of his arguments was brought out by his own statement on Defence, which made nonsense of the principle that the Parliament Bill was matter of top priority.

When a Minister says to a wholly phlegmatic country, "Don't get panicky," you may be sure that something near panic reigns in ministerial circles.

Mr. Attlee's

DISEASE KILLS AS MANY AS COMMUNISTS

Escapes From Russians: Now Returning To UK

Berlin, October 1. Joyce Kleisch, the 19-year-old English wife of a German former prisoner of war, who escaped to Berlin after the secret police in the Soviet Zone had arrested her, was tonight preparing to return home to England.

Sitting in a hotel with her husband, 22-year-old Waldemar Kleisch, her 18-months old son and four months old daughter, she told Reuter: "Four weeks ago, we went to a dance in the town hall and when four Russians heard us talking in English, they dashed us off to the police station."

"They let us go after I had told them that I was not a spy, but the next day, when my husband was at work, the same four Russians came and took me to the local Kominternatur. They again accused me of being a spy."

"When I denied their charge, they knocked me about, and during a period of seven hours, asked me such questions as: What is the Army doing in England? Are the factories there making munitions? Where are the big army camps? Have any new armfuls been built?"

"The Russians eventually released me but after I had got home I found that a Russian guard had been placed in my mother-in-law's house. My husband and I decided to make a run for it and we got away through the back door. We succeeded in reaching Berlin with nothing more than a loaf of bread."—Reuter.

UN To Profit From Folly Of Philately

Paris, October 2.

Philatelists are having their field day in the United Nations. The Budgetary Committee of the UN Assembly devoted its entire morning session to stamps.

Number one philatelist was Dr. Jose Arce, delegate of Argentina, who said:

"There is a folly all around the world, the folly of philately, and I am one of those who share this folly."

Dr. Arce made his remark in support of a Argentine proposal to establish a UN postal administration and issue special UN stamps or overprinted national postage stamps embodying words or a design approved by the UN Secretary General.

"There are innumerable people everywhere who enjoy themselves by collecting stamps," Dr. Arce continued. "They give the money to stamp merchants who make big money. Why should not the UN accept facts as they are and make use of this folly?"

Propaganda Value

Dr. Arce said he was "very optimistic" the UN could make money by issuing its own stamps or having other nations' to issue stamps embodying UN principles. "Still more important than the money is the propaganda value of the project," Dr. Arce said, adding, "Our other forms of propaganda are limited."

SIR ERIC SPEED TO RETIRE

London, October 1. Sir Eric Speed, aged 53, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War since 1942, is to retire "for purely personal reasons" at the end of this year.

After serving in World War I with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and winning the military cross and croix de guerre, Sir Eric joined the War Office in 1920.—Reuter.

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THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD, OCTOBER 3, 1948.

No Conclusions On Sterling Convertibility

Washington, October 1. Mr. John W. Snyder, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, said today, he had had several talks this week with Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on the question of sterling convertibility but that no conclusions had been reached.

It was understood that the discussions between the two colonial chiefs have centred on the provision of the Anglo-American financial agreement which originally contained specific provision for the full convertibility of sterling.

Over a year ago, however, the British Government recognised that this was causing too great a drain on their dollar resources and had to stop it, with the agreement of Mr. Snyder.

It is known that the United States Government regards eventual sterling convertibility desirable for the U.S.A. It will give to free flowing international trade.

—Reuter.

Condemned Man Resists To The Last

Shanghai, October 2.

Wang Hsiao-ho, 25-year-old former employee of the Shanghai Power company, who was executed yesterday on charge of sabotage, claimed it was a frame-up before he was dragged out to the execution grounds. He resisted to the last, refused to write a farewell letter, and when the traditional bowl of wine was offered to him, he shouted: "I don't drink."

The "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" said Wang charged the confession, on the strength of which he was sentenced, was extracted from him under torture at the garrison commander's headquarters. Wang said the municipal Bureau of Social Affairs forced him to wrest control of the powerful power company labour union.

The Central Criminal Tribunal, which reviewed the case, turned down Wang's demand for defence counsel on the ground that under the emergency code, the appearance of a defence counsel was not compulsory.

Wang was accused of putting steel filings into a power company generator. The judgment said, it is clear the accused hoped to draw Shanghai into darkness and confusion in order to support Communist bands for the overthrow of the government.

The "China Daily News" reported that Wang was accused of putting steel filings into a power company generator. The judgment said,

"After a very lively debate on the subject extending well into the luncheon hour," the delegates of the Budgetary Committee, by 50 votes to 13 with four abstentions, accepted a resolution endorsing "in principle" the establishment of a UN postal administration.

—Associated Press.

Ex-POWs Return From Russia

Berlin, October 1.

Two thousand former German prisoners of war are expected to arrive near Berlin from Russia next Tuesday, and be incorporated into the Soviet controlled Eastern Zone Police, the French-licensed Kurier declared today.

The paper said that they would be housed in a former refugee clearing camp at Falkensee, on Berlin's Western outskirts two miles west of the British Sector boundary.

The Kurier said it had learned from sources in touch with the Brandenburg Government that the camp was being made ready for their reception.—Reuter.

"The most satisfying smoke I know..."

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KOREA WANTS HEARING IN REPORT DISCUSSION

Paris, October 2. Representatives from American-occupied Southern Korea yesterday asked formally for the right to be heard when the U.N. Assembly considers the report of its special Korean Commission.

Dr. John Chang, head of a delegation sent to Paris by the Korean National Assembly, made the request in a letter to the Secretary General. Dr Trygve Lie.

Russia barred the Special Commission, which supervised elections in South Korea, from Soviet-occupied North Korea. Moscow since has announced it will withdraw Russian troops from the north by January 1 and leave the government of that part of the liberated country to a provisional regime set up under Soviet auspices.

Russian spokesmen here have indicated they will press a demand for withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south; a demand which the U.S. has declined to consider at the present stage.

—Reuter.

Lies White And Black Are Easily Detected

Boston, September 30.

Chronic liars are not able to deceive Fordham University's lie detector one bit more than truthful persons, when the latter are lying.

How this detector caught the lies of both kinds, all boys up to the age of 19, was reported to the American Psychological Association by Doctors Joseph F. Kubis and Fabian L. Roupe, respectively of Fordham and of City College, New York.

The Fordham tests were made to find out just how much lie detector can be trusted.

The Fordham detector works by reading the amount of electric current flowing from the palms of both hands, while a person is answering questions.

A german-silver electrode, with pealed sides so that it is portable, is tied to each palm. This detector has a record of 98 per cent accuracy in New York City criminal cases.

The chronic lying study was a very sharp test of possibilities, because it was used to discover only little lies.

—Coin Test.

Pairs of boys were left in a room with a coin. They were instructed that one should steal the coin, and afterward both should deny guilt. Half the boys so used were delinquents, and chronic liars. The others were truthful.

The questions were a mixture on emotional subjects, interspersed with neutral questions.

With two questionings the accuracy rose to 70 per cent, and with more repetitions went well above the 90 per cent. The currents from palms were similar almost at the first time when the truth was told, but did not remain the same between one lie and its repetitions.

The scientists concluded that two questionings under this lie detector were not enough, but that if more are added even little lies can be picked up.—Associated Press.

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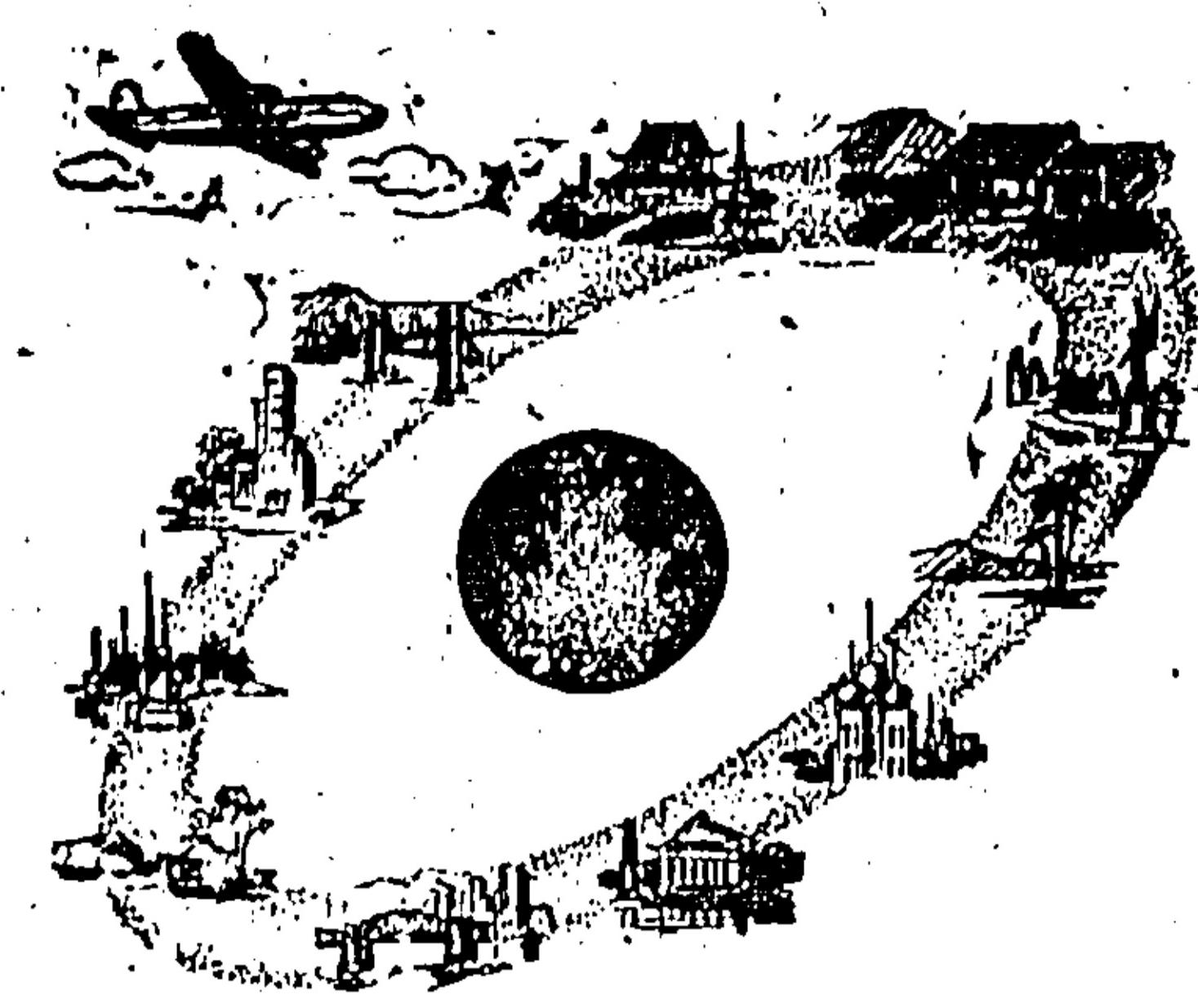
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With two questionings the accuracy rose to 70 per cent



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IN MEMORIAM

A Requiem Mass for the late Mrs. Natalia Maria Delgado will be held at Rosary Church, Kowloon on Monday, the 4th inst., at 7.30 a.m.

FIRE PREVENTION

The Government was quick to announce its intention of setting up a Commission to enquire into the Wing On Godown fire disaster. It has been slower in converting words into action, though it has been intimated that a Judge of the Supreme Court will, in all probability, be appointed Chairman. No formal explanation of the delay has been volunteered and it is left to be assumed that some difficulty has been experienced in completing the formation of a Commission whose task may be long and arduous, for which few business men of standing feel these days that they can afford the time. Also, perhaps, and delay on such grounds would be more widely appreciated, it is possible that the exact scope of the Commission's terms of reference remains under discussion. After a catastrophe of the magnitude of the Wing On fire, following so shortly after two other major godown blazes, any bid to limit the powers of enquiry of the Commission would be publicly condemned, if not actively resented. It is not only the facts regarding the conditions prevailing in the Wing On godown that are required, although they may prove vitally important. What needs to be elicited is how far anything found to be wrong in this particular instance can be shown to be dangerously common practice. Pertinent, too, will be questions regarding the efficiency of the Colony's fire-combating arrangements. Of the excellent work of the Fire Brigade when faced with a major outbreak there will be no criticism, at least not of a general nature. What is required is expert evidence on the efficiency of local organisation in fire prevention, which has far more bearing on the situation than the mechanics of fire-fighting. That much is wrong, for reasons of omission rather than commission, is apparent already. It would, for instance, be interesting to know how many of the Colony's godowns are adequately equipped with properly-controlled sprinkler valves. It would be interesting to know how many men there are in the Colony who are properly trained in the correct methods of storing dangerous or potentially dangerous cargoes, who realise that two different commodities, safe enough when kept well apart, can be perilous if stowed in close proximity for any length of time. For rough and ready purposes, the number is possibly legion, but after three fires, each one of which appears to have originated in some sort of explosion, the Colony's inability to rely any longer on rough-and-ready methods must be self-evident. In this connection, two things may be mentioned which should prove of interest to the Commission. One is that the London Fire Service maintains a trained force which works quite independently of the actual fire-fighting staff, and whose responsibilities are confined solely to fire prevention. Secondly, that England maintains a special fire prevention training centre where, in a six months' course (requiring a stiff examination at the end of it), experts are turned out who could prove extremely valuable in Hong Kong. The danger of an enquiry limited to the circumstances of a solitary fire such as that which destroyed the

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD, OCTOBER 3, 1948.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON

BRITAIN'S NIGHT BLITZ

By Peter Lovegrove

The release of balloons carrying lethal charges, the sowing of aerial mines, airborne searchlights and radio counter-measures were among the devices experimented with to help defend the Nazis' intensive night bomber offensive on Britain during the eight critical months between September 1940 and May 1941.

News about some of these devices has now been revealed for the first time in a related report, published as supplement to the London Gazette from Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas, GCB, MC, DFC (now Lord Douglas of Kirkleside), who was AOC in C. Fighter Command at the time.

Most of these devices did not achieve any practical success, and it was only through the development of airborne radar equipment worked in conjunction with special ground stations that an effective answer was found to the night terror.

Why German Bid Failed

Details of the scale and weight of the enemy's attacks in their bid to break the spirit of the British people and prevent the expansion of our means of production and supply are only too well known. Beginning with small-scale operations on ports and industrial towns in June 1940, the night offensive gathered momentum during the next two months while the daylight Battle of Britain was being fought, and was unleashed with full fury in the first week in September. At that time, our night fighters were almost powerless. With the help of radio beacons, directional beam systems, and blind-landing devices, the German bombers were able to operate effectively in wintry weather conditions which seriously hampered and sometimes precluded our fighter operations.

In the autumn of 1940, German losses were only a half of one per cent of their total effort. But, by 10th May 1941, when they delivered their most ambitious attack ever on London, so thorough had been the improvement in our defences and tactics that some 6 per cent of the raiders were destroyed.

New Strategic Conception

This great raid brought the intensive phase of night bombing to an end. "Undoubtedly," writes Lord Douglas, "the main reason for this change was a new strategic conception by the Germans. Having decided to attack the Russians, they withdrew most of their bombers from the West, leaving behind only a small force to second the German Navy's attempt to blockade the British Isles. To what extent this decision was due to the realisation that his night offensive was failing as surely (though not so spectacularly) as his day offensive had failed the previous autumn, I do not know. But that the Blitz did fail to achieve any strategic purpose is clear enough. Moreover, the cumulative effect of the ever-increasing losses which they incurred as the defences got under way cannot have been a negligible factor, even though those losses were not sufficient in themselves to have brought the offensive to a standstill."

If the end of the night battle came as a great relief to the country as a whole, nevertheless, adds Lord Douglas, "there was a sense in which it came to those under my command, and indeed ... operating in association

with other forms of decoys. No. 80 Wing was responsible for the detection of a great number of enemy bombers from their targets, while the information it gathered on to the orientation of enemy radio beams from time to time proved a valuable guide as to the enemy's intentions."

"We were confident—I am confident still that if the enemy had not chosen that moment to pull out, we should soon have been inflicting such casualties on his night-bombers that the continuance of his night offensive on a similar scale would have been impossible."

Most of these devices did not achieve any practical success, and it was only through the development of airborne radar equipment worked in conjunction with special ground stations that an effective answer was found to the night terror.

Hunting In Black Space

Those eight months strained the resources and inventiveness of all concerned—scientists, technicians and airmen alike—to the utmost.

We had started under a great disadvantage. Before World War Two and in the early stages of hostilities, it had been expected that, with the help of searchlights, high performance single-seater fighters capable of defeating the enemy by daylight would also be effective at night.

This hope proved vain, partly because searchlights were incapable of doing what was required owing to unsuitable sound locators, and partly because cloud or moonlight often prevented pilots from seeing the searchlight beams at the height at which they had to fly.

Only radar provide the answer. Twin-engined multi-seater aircraft were equipped with portable radio-location sets known as A.I. (Air-Interception), which located the enemy in the dark. But the first A.I. sets had a restricted range of 3½ miles maximum, and special ground search radar stations, termed G.C.L. (Ground Control Interception), were set up to detect the approach of enemy aircraft across the sea and guide our own aircraft to within three miles of them and at roughly the same height.

Many problems of method maintenance and supply had to be solved before all this delicate equipment yielded concrete results; new tactics had to be evolved; and much depended on the skill of the ground controllers and the operational ability of the A.I. observers, of whom there was an acute shortage.

All this took time. It was however imperative to make immediate attempts to improve the situation by means of any device, orthodoxy or otherwise. Many novel and unusual means of dealing with the night bombers were suggested and experimented with no supplement the work of the A.A. gunners who, says Lord Douglas, despite the shortcomings of the early sound locators, deserve great credit for their achievements.

Unorthodox Devices

The most effective were radio counter-measures. As the enemy bomber crews were mainly reliant upon radio beams and beacons for navigation and bomb aiming in conditions of bad visibility, they were correspondingly vulnerable to counter-measures against these aids. "There has grown up since the beginning of the war," says the report, "an extensive organisation which had developed a most effective technique for interfering so subtly with radio beams and beacons as to leave the enemy almost unaware of the fact that his own aids were leading him astray ... operating in association

with other forms of decoys. No. 80 Wing was responsible for the detection of a great number of enemy bombers from their targets, while the information it gathered on to the orientation of enemy radio beams from time to time proved a valuable guide as to the enemy's intentions."

Then fighters carrying equipment which responded to the beam transmissions which the Germans used to find their targets were sent to "hunt in the beam," but the German crews anticipated this move and were wary. Fighters sent to patrol points which the bombers were expected to cross the French coast on their homeward journey, burning their navigation lights, were not more successful.

In December and January, balloons carrying lethal charges were released in the path of the German bombers approaching London. But the bombers flew through the area quite unaffected, mainly because the balloons were too widely spaced to give a good chance of success. Although the equipment and system of releases were improved, the scheme never achieved any practical success and was eventually abandoned.

Aerial Mines

A squadron was formed in the late autumn for the purpose of trailing and sowing aerial mines in the track of the bombers. During its life of rather less than a year, the squadron claimed a number of successes, but as time went on, the performance of orthodox A.I. squadrons improved so much that its comparatively modest results did not justify the manpower and effort involved, and it was disbanded.

Another practicable weapon produced in 1941 was the airborne searchlight, with which five squadrons of Havoc aircraft were equipped. "In trials the aircraft succeeded in illuminating and holding their targets while attendant single-engined fighters intercepted them," says the report. "The crews of the target aircraft reported that the effect when the Havoc suddenly switched on its searchlights and held them in its blinding glare was extremely disconcerting, and morale ran high.

"By the time the Havocs were ready for active operations, however, the enemy effort had dwindled to very small proportions, so that the scheme had no chance to prove its worth in 1941."

Static Defences

By March 1941, the A.I. fighter had become the principal weapon of the night-fighter force, though on clear moonlit nights, Splinters surpassed for short-pitched the performance of their twin-engined rivals. The fighter, in fact, rather than the A.A. gun became the chief means of inflicting casualties on the night bomber. Lord Douglas adds:

"It would be unwise to draw

any conclusion from this fact.

Although there was always a healthy rivalry between guns and fighters, it was recognized throughout the war that together—and in conjunction with the balloon defences—they formed a team of which all the members were indispensable. The value of what may conveniently be called the static defences was not to be measured solely, or even mainly, by the casualties which they inflicted on the enemy. Their deterrent effect, not only in causing some bombers to turn away before reaching their target, but in preventing leisurely and methodical bombing from low altitudes by the remainder, was always of inestimable value."

INSIDE THE GERMAN MIND

Alexander Clifford Examines The Human Side Of The Post-War Problem The Allies Still Wrangle Over

"We are like the grass on a foot-ball field," said the brown young German with the rucksack who stopped me on the autobahn and begged a ride to Heideck. "We can take no part in the game you and the Russians are playing—we can only get damaged by it."

Did one detect a slight, evasive twinge of mirth comfort in his voice—the comfort of relief that comes from having no responsibility?

For it is a common thing in Germany today, this feeling that "no one can pretend we are guilty this time. We are just slaves they obey orders."

We fought our battle with Bolsheviks and lost, and now it is all turning out like Goebbels said. Whatever happens this time, it can't be our fault."

Of course, there's a lot of truth in it. But as a state of mind it is becoming a general and dangerous characteristic of the Germans.

Our occupation has given them a chance to dodge countless difficult and unpopular decisions, and we have given them in practice full liberty to criticise us in any town they like."

The result is a growing tendency to feel sorry for themselves for having no responsibility and at the same time to feel secretly glad of it."

One military governor in the French Zone told me: "From being a Herrenvolk the Germans are now in danger of becoming a professional subject race."

This, with its full implications, is probably Germany's outstanding personal problem. In 1948, this urgent need to develop political leadership and consciousness, and to unify.

One Fear Gone

It is true that you can't expect much from a nation that keeps losing its whole ruling class as Germany does. But the problem remains and must be solved.

The very fact that you can raise this now as Germany's basic problem shows you, how things have developed since 1945. For then the basic problem was whether the Germans were even going to remain alive.

That fear is gone now. Somebody was obviously wrong about Hitler. The Germans did not die of starvation on the rationing we gave them. The prophecies of vast epidemics were not fulfilled.

The health of the nation has not been permanently ruined.

The Germans have suffered beyond a doubt. They are still a slender race than they used to be, and most of them are probably in theory underweight.

Out Of The Abyss

But they are alive and intact and able to work. And food conditions are getting steadily better.

There is, too, perceptibly more hope and cheerfulness in the German air now than there was even a year ago. The Germans do appear to be climbing out of that abyss of desperation and death and futurelessness in which they seemed irrevocably sunk.

They are organising things and playing games and going on holiday and finding ways to enjoy themselves.

A vast proportion of them would still emigrate if given the chance. But life at home no longer seems quite so dismal and empty and hopeless as it did. But perhaps the biggest change is not anything in the minds of the Germans, but rather in their relations with the Occupying Powers—at least in the Western zones.

In three years they have graduated from semi-monarchs to rather dull human beings.

The memories of Buchenwald and Dachau are clearly fading. The era of non-fraternisation is

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Walking through the wooden barricades into the International Zone, where the United Nations Assembly opens a few hours from now, I suddenly felt that the Paris sunlight had lost some of its brightness.

A delegate took me aside and pointed to what he called "The Face."

It was the face of Mr. Yakov A. Malik, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia, who, with Mr. Vishinsky, is heading the Soviet delegation.

Dynamic Diplomat

Mr. Malik is described by members of his delegation as "one of the new younger school of Russian diplomats." They say he has been put through an intensive course in the art of diplomacy.

He has been "specially chosen

because of his knowledge of English and the fact that he made a close study of the ways

of Western nations."

We are asked to consider him as the best example of the new, dynamic young Russia."

"The Face" is probably a better guide to Soviet Russia's real intentions than all their speeches and broadcasts from Moscow Radio.

I have been watching him for two hours at one of the

preliminary meetings of the Security Council and talking to his fellow-delegates.

"The Face" has not yet smiled for so much as a fleeting second.

The Malik eyes are deep-set, hard, animal-like.

There is a similar harshness about the mouth and the chin and—even about the sleek, flattened-down hair.

And grimmer than the Malik voice.

One of his first acts when he took the place of Mr. Glomkyo on the Security Council was to rasp out a correction to the man who was interpreting his speech into English.

The French newspaperman sitting next to me said, he thought the voice sounded like a creakometer.

Two nights ago "The Face"

went to a famous Paris night

club. He sat watching the cabaret and listening to jokes—which he is a linguist—he thoroughly understood.

The waiter who served him

said: "These Russians, they certainly have the control. At no time did he laugh or clap. He sat in the same position all the time."

Here are a few other impressions of Mr. Malik:

A British delegate: "You get the feeling he is not the slightest bit interested in the actual debate and upon the whole proceedings with something akin to naivete."

On His Mind

A French delegate: "It seems hopeless to try to make any impression on him. It is rather like talking at a statue."

An American: "Compared with this guy, Molotov looks like Santa Claus."

SUNDAY HERALD

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1948.

THE IDEA OF WESTERN UNION

Let us be honest and acknowledge it: the idea of European Union had always remained just that—an idea, without roots or sap—until danger came to stimulate it and make it sink in and become vital in many of us. Were it not for the pressure of the Soviet Union we should not have made much headway towards Western Union; and European Union will follow Western Union as its inevitable fulfilment as soon as the present obstacles are removed, as they must be—sooner or later.

We must be just to Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, the pioneer who, with admirable constancy, has kept the idea alive for many decades. It was under his influence that Aristide Briand succeeded in setting up a European Commission working under the same roof and with the same Secretariat as the League of Nations. The achievements of this Commission were not impressive; but then, the time was not ripe for more, illustration of the kind of obstacle we had to contend with in those days, it may be recalled that Albert Thomas, Harold Butler's predecessor as Director General of the International Labour Office, had proposed as an efficient and statesmanlike method of forestalling economic crisis, a programme of European public works including a net of express motor roads and an electric grid. This was indeed a direct approach to European Union. Now, though this programme would, of course, have implied a considerable expense, financial starvation was by no means what killed it; what killed it was international distrust: "Good roads?—excellent things for invasion. Electric grid?—our motive power in foreign hands." Such were the thoughts which withered in the bud the finest and boldest plan for European Union so far put forward.

The Danger And The Fear

In those days, the danger and the fear came from the antagonism between Germany on the one hand and Britain and France on the other. While this tension remained unabated, the political climate of Europe was bound to be threatening and stormy. The League of Nations tried every possible approach to union and peace, from disarmament to economic and financial agreements all were withered from within by the radical enmity between France and Germany. It was thought at one time that the solution had been found in the famous Geneva Protocol, a treaty of collective security meant to implement the League covenant by means of an ingenious chain of clauses which, in case of conflict, automatically designated the aggressor and started the defensive reaction of the international community against it.

Some of us still believe that, had the Geneva Protocol been adopted by the chief European nations, a sound basis would have been provided for a European Union. But it was not to be. Sir Austen Chamberlain, who took Britain's Foreign Office then, did not believe that public opinion in Britain would countenance so wide and general a commitment as the

By Don Salvador De Madariaga

Don Salvador de Madariaga was Spanish permanent delegate to the League of Nations from 1931 to 1936. In 1931 he was Spanish ambassador to the United States, and Spanish ambassador to France from 1932 to 1934.



MADARIAGA

Protocol implied; and he put forward instead a more limited plan, what was then known as the Locarno Pact. Nature being what it is, its patterns are apt to repeat each other. The attitude of those who receded from an all-European Pact into the more modest achievement of the Locarno Pact, was similar (if not identical) to that of those who now recede from an all-European Union in favour of a Western Union. The area of the Locarno Pact was again almost, though not quite, the same as that of Western Union.

Imagination Which Did Not Go Far Enough.

The chief difference lies in this: the Austen Chamberlain school cut their coat, not to suit their cloth, but because their political imagination did not go far enough: the all-European Union could have been attempted then. Today, we must be content with Western Union because we cannot force our way through and beyond the Iron Curtain.

There is sense in beginning the Union of Europe with Western Europe; there would be no sense in considering Western Union as an end in itself. These two propositions hold true both in the field of mere politics and in the more general field of culture.

In politics, the sense of beginning the Union of Europe by a Western Union flows from the existence of the Iron Curtain. While Eastern Europe is deprived of movement by the police straight-jacket imposed on it by the Soviet Union, it is idle to pretend that any real union can be attempted by

historical harmony in the fact that the crusade for European Union should begin in that north-west of Europe which stood in history for those two European values most threatened today by the Soviet Union autocracy. But there would be no sense in considering Western Union as an end in itself, since the values we are endeavouring to save are European and not merely Western European, and have even, become by now universal; as well as because the threat must be removed and Eastern Europe must be liberated and purified from autocracy, both in order to save Western Europe from its plight.

It is sometimes contended that even if Western Union came to be achieved, it would not wield enough power to remove the threat; a stage from which there is but a short step to contemplating a military alliance with the United States—and war. But, while the possibility of winning a war against the Soviet Union has now become for the West an indispensable insurance policy against the risks of war, an insurance policy is not a business. The political business of the Western Union is neither war nor preparation for war. It consists in developing a well-organized, peaceful, prosperous and happy West. This would in itself be an aim worth achieving; but it would also, by the way, bring about the evolution or the collapse of the Eastern autocracy by the mere contrast between the misery, moral and material, of the life of every man and woman under the autocratic tyranny and the quiet and content of the life of the free citizens of a free community.

any but the Western nations; but, Iron Curtain or no Iron Curtain, it would be against the interests of European and world peace to imagine Western Union as an end in itself; for, quite apart from the economic solidarity between East and West, the setting up of a Western Group will not have fertile effects on world affairs until it has brought about by peaceful means the liberation of Eastern Europe and its integration with the Western Group into one single European organisation.

A Meaning In Western Union

As for culture, the case is even clearer. There is a meaning in Western Union; for the nations that compose it were all active historical agents in the evolution of the values we hold as typical of the European spirit: the sense of individual worth, irrespective of the class or clan of the person concerned, and the sense of freedom of inquiry. There is, therefore, a kind of



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Lane Norcott

Glimpses into the world of tomorrow

No. 1: How to Obtain Free Gravy

Every manual worker in the employ of the State is entitled to a daily issue of free gravy from his nearest Nutrition Centre on production of a Supplementary Vitamins Card officially stamped by an Industrial Health Overseer or his local District Workers' Nurse.

Manual workers requiring supplementary vitamins cards must apply in the first instance to their shop stewards, taking with them their output record, their absenteeism chart, their foreman's report slip their holiday joy book, and their workers' playtime attendance card.

If these documents suggest that they are lacking in energy, enterprise, and the team spirit (vitamins deficiency), then they will be given a V docket and passed on to the proper authorities.

Free gravy obtained from a national nutrition centre must be consumed only with dishes prepared according to Ministry of Food recipes as published in the National Press and supplied in workers' canteens and people's eating centres. It is illegal to exchange it or attempt to exchange it for tobacco or alcohol substitutes, nor may it be used as poultry food or fertiliser for garden produce or pot plants.

Free gravy is not issued to black-coated private workers, who, as disenfranchised persons, rank as Grade 3 Citizens and are debarred from receiving State benefits other than free burial and the treatment of contagious diseases, under the Manual Workers' Exclusive Privileges Act, 1956.

(Issued by the Lane Norcott Second Sight Bureau, Nervous Disorders and Night Fears Treated. Alcoholism and Nailbiting Positively Cured. Embalming on the Premises While You Wait.)

Glimpses in the world of tomorrow
No. 1: How To Obtain A Smoker's Licence

Preliminary application for a Smoker's Licence may be made at any Luxuries Permit Office on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. (Business Hours: 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; queues form at 8 a.m.)

Applicants who are employed in the export trade, coal miners, dockers, transport workers, and certain other members of the privileged industrial classes are NOT required to answer Questions 8 to 87 in Sub-Section B on Form TP806, but Questions 1 to 6 in Section A are compulsory for all citizens below the rank of Civil Servant, Class 1. They are as follows:

Question 1: Have you ever changed your National Index and Code Number by deed poll? If so, give particulars.

Question 2: What is your Blood Group? Are you a voluntary or a directed donor?

Question 3: If State-mated, have you the written consent of your registered mate to smoke? Is this supported by your local Home Inspector?

Question 4: Have you ever been imprisoned for smoking (a) in a post office, (b) in a State-owned vehicle or lift, (c) during prohibited hours, (d) in the presence of a Civil Servant, Class 1? Give particulars of sentence.

Question 5: Have you ever been found guilty of any of the following misdemeanours: (a) smoking rationed tea/brown paper/cardboard/senna pods; (b) illegally bordering rationed goods for tobacco or tobacco substitutes; (c) illegally manufacturing tobacco substitutes in your own home; (d) stealing by finding public cigarette ends in the streets and keeping them for your own use instead of placing them in the State Collecting Boxes? Give particulars.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1948.

Over to You

NEWS QUIZ

- Paintings by two outstanding war leaders were displayed in New York in aid of charity. One was Mr. Churchill. Who was the other?
- Plans are being developed for a Far East World Trade Fair in December next. Where is it to be held?
- The first Japanese steamer to enter Hong Kong with cargo since the war arrived this week bound for Japan from Bahrain. What was its name?
- The creation of an Asiatic Economic bloc with Japan prominently connected was recommended by what Chinese leader?
- The final details of the Empire Conference have now been worked out. When does it open?
- The head of the Stern Gang, accused of the murder of Count Berndt, has been arrested. His name?

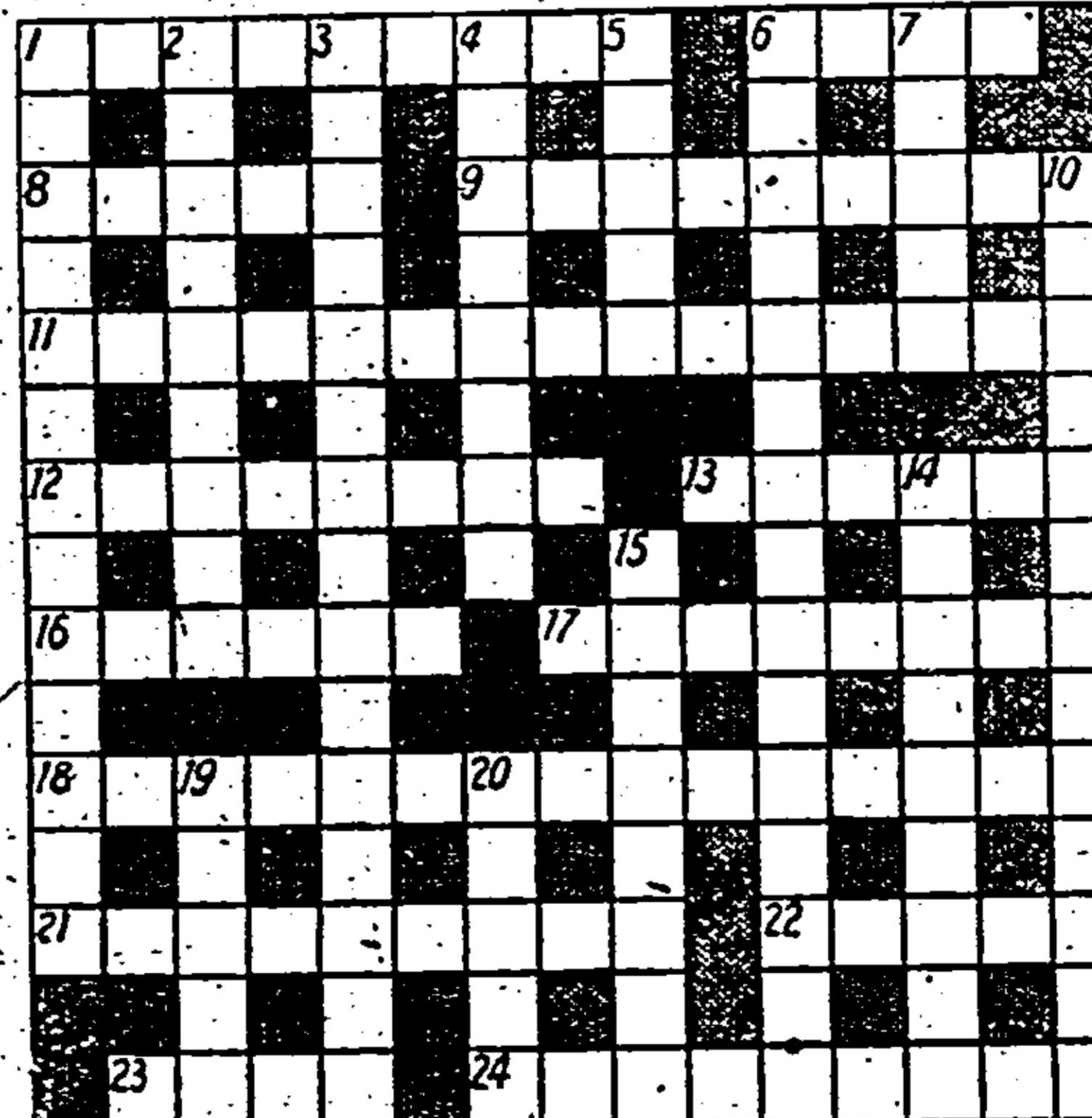
(Answers on Page Two)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Forgive me not! Hate me and I shall know. Some of Love's fire still burns within your breast. Who wrote this?
- Who was it said: "Give me the man who has the brains to make a fool of himself"?
- Can you complete this sentence written by George Bernard Shaw: The worst cliques are those that consist of
- This should be easy. The author of "Talk to every woman as though you loved her and to every man as if he bored you and ... you will have the reputation of possessing the most perfect social tact."
- "The world must be made safe for democracy." Only one guess for this one.
- "The place where optimism most flourishes is the lunatic asylum." Who expressed this most interesting opinion.
- Who was the cynic who composed this:
My Son is a maiden den^r thee and scufflingly bid^r thee give o'er Yet I'm meets with lin at the lastward, set out, she has been there before.

(Answers on Page Four)

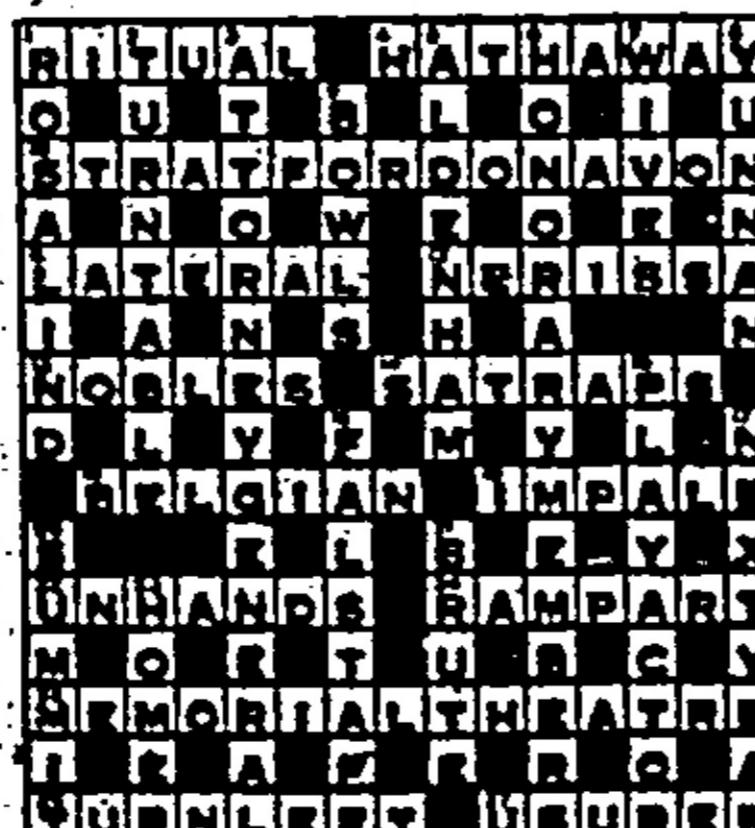
THE SUNDAY HERALD CROSSWORD NO. 76



ACROSS

- Does the barometer indicate a shower of windowpanes, for instance? (4, 5)
- Speed on foot. (4)
- Make advances, as it were if you want to ride. (3, 2)
- Fled below—to a bunk? (9)
- Does it avoid the final gate crash? (4-6, 5)

SOLUTION TO No. 75



DOWN

- An orderly proof corrector? (7, 6)
- Late and unwilling. (9)
- Describes the departure of the yacht. (4, 4, 3, 4)
- Or a cable might do this. (8)
- Evidently it grows in the south border. (5)
- Vessel that makes cooking fun (8, 7)
- Lily gets nothing for Peruvian port. (5)
- Ten days from now. (9, 4)
- Its produce often goes to press. (5, 4)
- May fall perhaps in flakes. (4, 4)
- One of five that may be a feeling. (5)
- One who used to appear to help man. (5)

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BRIDGE

When a player fails in his contract he is not always to blame. If he has too few failures and too many successful contracts then he is underbidding. This can be more expensive than overbidding. There is an optimum proportion of successes and failures. In the famous Lenz-Culbertson match of 150 rubbers there were 546 successful contracts and 308 failures. This is roughly seven successes (64 per cent.) to four failures (36 per cent). This is a good standard to bear in mind.

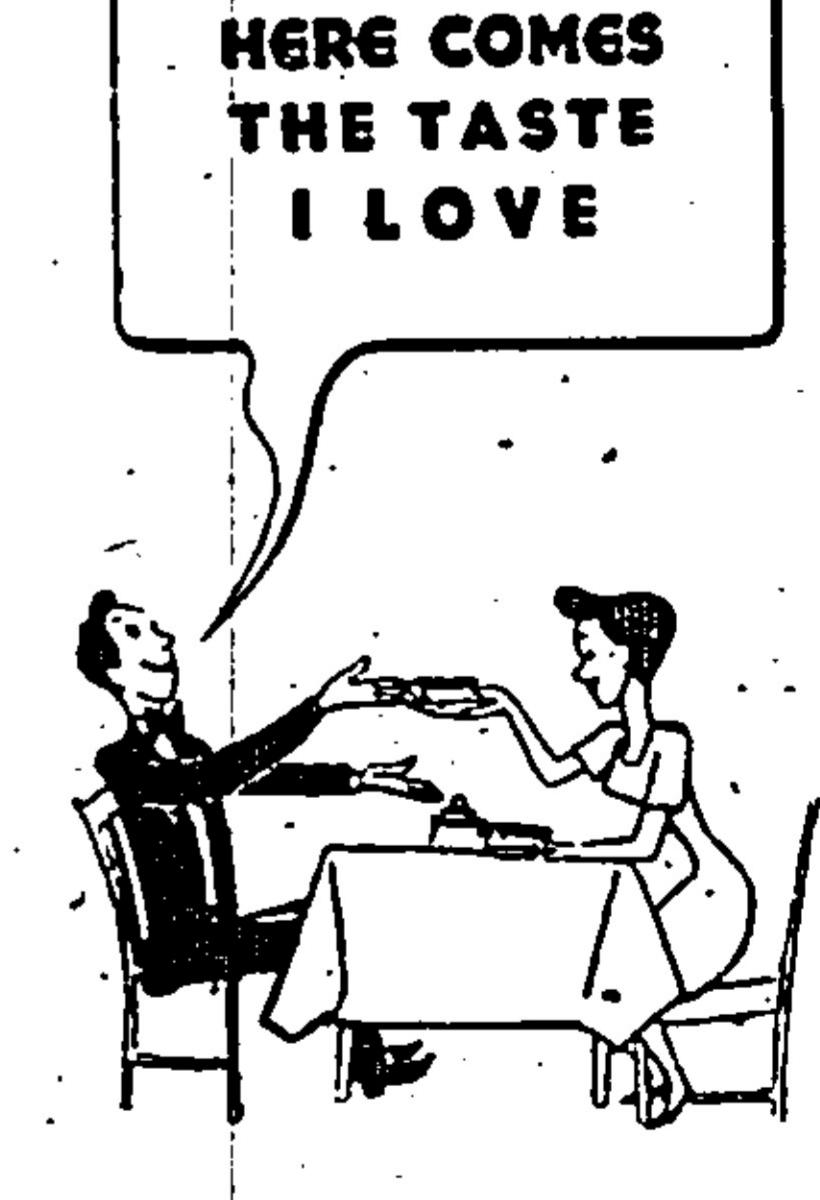
If a player cannot keep a record, mental or otherwise, of the proportion of his failures in order to check whether he is underbidding, there is another way for him to find out. If we assume the average rubber to be about 800 points, then if a player's average winning rubber is, say, 900 points and his average losing rubber 700, then clearly he is underbidding. He is letting opponents get away with easy contracts when he should be putting up a fight.

The problem is really one of risks. Risky (but not too risky) bids are as necessary for defensive purposes as sound bids are for constructive. Only an analysis of the player's own records can tell him whether he is underbidding or not. The insidious losses through underbidding usually pass unnoticed in rubber bridge but they are exposed in Duplicate. This is why Duplicate is more fascinating and more instructive.

There were 34 slams bid during this 150 rubber bridge match. Of these only 17 were made; in other words, slams were bid on an even chance of success. If a slam depends on a finesse then it is worth bidding if only because in addition to the even-chance finesse there is sometimes a way of avoiding the finesse by a squeeze or throwing the lead.

The fifty-fifty proportion of slam contracts defeated was much greater than the 36 per cent. proportion of total contracts defeated. The risks taken in slam bids were greater because the prize was greater—a slam bonus as well as the contract.

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Talking about Films

British Successes

The remarkable list of awards to British films at the Ninth International Film Festival held recently at Venice showed how outstanding is the talent on which Britain's cinema can draw in almost all aspects of film production—acting, scripting, directing, designing. And the fact that the awards gained—which included five major ones—were won in competition with the picked films of nearly every film producing country will be an inspiration to her film makers.

MUSIC MEDICO PLEASE

Friends called Dr. L. B. Neel a fool when he gave up his South London practice in 1933 and abandoned medicine for music.

During the past fortnight at Edinburgh's Freemasons' Hall he has been proving how wrong they were. For the Boyd Neel Chamber Orchestra has competed well enough with the cream of the world's musicians to pack out the hall at the unmusical hour of 11 a.m. "House full" boards have turned people away morning after morning.

Louis Boyd Neel belongs to that growing legion of musicians—Constant Lambert is another—who resemble anything but musicians. There is no hungry, long haired look about this conductor. He is a big, bronzed, beefy man of 43 who looks as if he has boxed and played Rugger most of his life—which he has.

He stands erect before his 20 players, bulging in places out of his morning coat, conducting with firm, simple gestures.

The music over, he turns round to acknowledge the applause with a rather shame-faced grin and a curt nod. No fancy tricks, no great showmanship; just musicianship, pure and simple.

How does Boyd Neel come to be waving a baton at the Edinburgh Festival instead of dispensing pills and potions in a surgery at the Elephant and Castle, S.E.?

In the same way he might have asked 15 years ago how he came to be running a surgery instead of sailing the seas.

College Switch

Boyd Neel inherited his music from his mother, Ruby le Couteur, the pianist, but she entered him for the Royal Navy and had him trained as a midshipman. He was a tough enough sailor to win a heavyweight boxing championship, but preferring healing to sailing, he went straight from Dartmouth College to study medicine at Cambridge.

He was qualified as a doctor in 1930, became house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, and built up a big working-class practice in South-East London.

Music took up all his spare time—he was always conducting amateur orchestras—and when it began eating into his working time he made his decision. It would have to be music all the way.

So he got together 17 young friends, most of them fresh from music college, and rehearsed them for six weeks in any odd room they could find. Or, rather, they rehearsed him. He rushed this passage or dragged that one they pulled him up and he would start again.

£5,000 Tour

The result was heard at the Aeolian Hall in June 1933—the first public appearance of the Boyd Neel String Orchestra.

Since then Dr. Neel, the amateur musician, has become one of the busiest professionals in the country.

It was no surprise that Sir Laurence Olivier's "Hamlet" was voted the best film of 1948 and awarded the Grand Prix. But the film's success did not end there. Jean Simmons as Ophelia won the award for the best performance by an actress, and another award went to film photography, (Desmond Dickinson). The prize for the best script and dialogue was awarded to Graham Greene and Carol Reed for their film "Fallen Idol". Carol Reed, who directed "Odd Man Out" has, of course, already won world renown. The award for the best art direction also went to a Briton, John Bryer, for his work on "Oliver Twist".

It is a sign of the healthiness and variety in British film enterprise that apart from these major awards for full length entertainment films, awards were won for specialised work. Gold medals went to the scientific film "Atomic Physics" and to the children's film "The Secret Tunnel" produced by F.A. Hoare and directed by Bill Hammond and a silver medal to "Polio-Diagnosis and Management" a film on the treatment of infantile paralysis which was produced by Britain's Crown Film Unit.

Mention of these specialised films leads to a field which has always been a British "specialty", that of the documentary. At the same time as the Venice Festival, Edinburgh was becoming the "capital of documentary" through the holding there, on the Edinburgh Film Guilds' initiative, of the second International Festival of Documentary Films as part of the International Festival of Music and Drama.

Every afternoon and evening the films of 24 nations were shown in Scotland's capital. No more comprehensive world view of documentary achievement could be imagined. Despite the counter attractions all film performances were fully attended often to overflowing—proof that the documentary, like the entertainment film, can attract large audiences and catch the interest and imagination of the public.

Apart from film shows there were a number of lectures. Speakers included Basil Wright, Arthur Elton, George Pearson, Donald Alexander, Paul Rotha, Roger Manvell, names which remind us that the modern documentary film movement had its origin in Britain. Its very pioneer, John Grierson, now holds the influential position of Film Controller at Britain's Central Office of Information. At Edinburgh he revealed that upwards of 150 films will be produced by the C.O.I. in the next year for some 28 Government departments by 20 film units, including the Crown Film Unit. An increasing number of these films would be "saleable" to commercial cinemas and while most of them would continue to be shorts he was aiming at producing some six reel features. The first of this type "A Yank Comes Back" has been completed and shows such stars as Burgess Meredith, Paulette Goddard, Jeanne de Casalis and Christine Norden.

The latter is a new type of British production that will add a fresh note to the international cinema programme.

In 1937 his orchestra was invited to Salzburg to play a programme of English music at the festival. Last year the British Council spent £5,000 touring round Australia and New Zealand. When critics complained of the cost he replied: "It was worth £5,000,000 in good will."

"I've never had any regrets at making music a whole-time job," he says. "But Edinburgh has been almost too much of a whole time job. It's the hardest ten days' work I've ever had. No orchestra should have to play 10 days running."

DIVORCE IS NO SOLUTION

Divorce is NOT a passport to happiness, for "you can never be wholly free of someone you once loved," says Nina Wilcox Putnam, who has lived through two divorces. In August Reader's Digest, this famous writer (happily married since 1925) discusses the causes of divorce and shows what tragic mistakes most divorces are. Read what she considers one inescapable ingredient of a successful marriage... and how many a shaky marriage can be made to work—if you really want it to. (Condensed from MacLean's)

Also in Reader's Digest

Boy Gangs of Massachusetts. In gangs 800 strong, they wage wars with ice picks, acid, home-made guns—these Harlem boys who baffle sociologists and police alike. Read this condensation from Bradford Chambers' forthcoming book: an absorbing first-hand account of the life of New York's gang kids.

"Cold" women—and why. Frigidity (or what is assumed to be frigidity) is more widespread than realized, and apparently on the increase—says Amram Scheinfeld, noted authority. He explains psychological causes of frigidity... tells how much of this personal tragedy might be averted. (Condensed from Argosy)

Why we didn't take Berlin. The road was open—yet we halted a few short miles from the city and let the Russians slug it out till they'd captured the prize. John T. Flynn describes those last fateful days... reveals the secret deal Roosevelt made that is behind our predicament in Berlin today.

Live in "day-tight compartments." Worrying about yesterday, anxious about tomorrow, too many of us put off really living for a day that never comes, says Dale Carnegie. He reveals one basic secret many great men have used to keep worry out of their lives... and to insure greater peace of mind. (From best-seller "How to Stop Worrying and Start Living")

And more than 30 other articles of lasting interest, selected from leading magazines and current books, condensed to save your time. For instance:

- Television Turns the Corner—will present sets soon be obsolete?
- Scotland Yard's Greatest Secret—unique methods of London police in solving crime.
- The Comics... Very Funny!—are comic books poisoning our children?
- How Good Is Your Vocabulary?—intriguing 20-word quiz.
- Come to Australia—fascinating armchair travelogue through a fabulous land.
- Are You Alive?—Stuart Chase's ingenious system for measuring how much you're getting out of life.
- Pick a host of jokes and anecdotes you'll laugh at and retell.

AUGUST ISSUE

Reader's Digest

Sole Distributors:

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

Windsor House.

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. General Dwight Eisenhower.
2. Bangkok, Siam.
3. Toa Matru.
4. General Chang Chun, former Prime Minister.
5. On October 19.
6. Nathan Friedman Yellin.

UNEASY LIES THIS HEAD

By RALPH HEWINS

Among the hundreds of thousands of Muscovites from Stalin downwards who have been filing past the bier of Colonel-General A.A. Zhdanov (widely regarded as Stalin's probable successor) there was certainly one prominent Russian with a triumphal song in his heart.

This outwardly incurious and irritable-looking stalwart with sturdy contours, a pale complexion and a shock of black hair was Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov, aged 47. Zhdanov was his supreme rival for the impending vacancy as dictator of the Soviet Union.

Stalin is nearly 70 and on his own confession has been taking things easily. He cannot go on for ever and he has taken the precaution, during the last few years, of grooming two competitive rivals for the succession, trusting that neither would amass enough power single-handed to seize premature control.

Those two men were Zhdanov and Malenkov. Each received an array of high offices and in almost every case the power was so distributed as to cancel out the other's potential danger to Stalin.

They were both members of the Politbureau, the 14 men in the core of the Russian Communist Party.

Both were Secretaries of the Communist Party and both were Secretaries of the Cominform through which they wielded extensive influence in foreign affairs only excelled by Molotov.

Zhdanov was Head of the Leningrad Soviet, and with this still great city thoroughly organised behind him he always had a strong reserve and spring-board at his disposal in the event of civil war for the succession.

To balance this advantage Malenkov was appointed one of the eight members of the State Defence Council, thus wielding more military power than any Russian general except Kilm Voroshilov, the only regular soldier on the Council.

Malenkov has also been Deputy Premier since the end of 1946, thus balancing out Zhdanov, who was head of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Committee and cultural dictator of the U.S.S.R.

Now Zhdanov lies buried at the foot of the Kremlin wall and as yet the great administrative gaps he has left are not filled. And they cannot be organised by his successor or successors for many months to come in an efficient enough manner to offset his immensely strengthened position.

If Stalin should die like Zhdanov two obvious rivals would stand in Malenkov's path towards the top—Molotov (Politbureaucrat, Deputy President of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister, "Lenin's indispensable card-index"); and Lavrenti Pavlovich Beria (Head of the MVD, which has earlier been known as NKVD, OGPU, CHEKA, fellow-Caucasian crony of Stalin and Minister for Atomic Energy).

Formidable though Molotov and Beria are, most Russians who dare to ponder the upper hierarchical rivalries would put their devaluated roubles on Malenkov as being the versatile, industrious and ruthless man in the middle—always near to Stalin, with his hand on the pulse—not too well known and always "there" like Stalin during Lenin's long fatal illness.

Like Stalin, Malenkov was born at Chkalov (formerly Orenburg) on the Siberian border in 1901, 22 years after the Generalissimo's arrival on the scene in Georgia.

His first big political job was the organisation of the Moscow Soviet in the difficult, famine-stricken 1930 winter, the liquidation of the kulaks and the enforced collectivisation of farming nearly brought Bolshevism to perdition.

Unlike Zhdanov, who loved the good things of life, Malenkov is abstemious and self-effacing and does not indulge

New Books

Study In The War Of The Sexes BY PETER QUENNELL

This week's reading has plunged me deep into the study of personal relationships—the relationship of a sensitive husband to an incurably neurotic and fanatically jealous wife; of a sympathetic wife to a strong-willed, selfish husband who (rather unfortunately from her point of view) has given up desultory boozing for militant hot-gospelling; finally, the link between two devoted daughters and their stern but picturesque Victorian parent.

Let us begin with the injured husband. In "The Case of Mr. Crump" we find matrimony at its worst and the sex-war at its least inhibited.

Mrs. Crump, as presented by Ludwig Lewisohn, who handles her husband's case throughout as counsel for the prosecution, appealing angrily to some universal judge, then hurtling back towards the witness-stand, where the defendant crouches like a weasel at bay, wrapped in folds of shabby finery, is a virago of the most appalling type, with every distinctively feminine vice and not one compensatory virtue.

Twenty years older than Mr. Crump, she has trapped him into a marriage he did not desire, and continues to hold him in abject servitude long after their unpromising union has become a squalid and distracted farce. Mrs. Crump gave no quarter, and from Ludwig Lewisohn she gets none.

I doubt if any previous character in modern American fiction has been torn to pieces over so long a period, more systematically and savagely.

No, "The Case of Mr. Crump" is not a pleasant novel; but it includes some brilliant and incisive, besides some vulgar, writing.

"Master Mariner," on the other hand, will be acceptable to most tastes. It is well written in a quietly accomplished style.

But the real strength of the book is not its account of the decline and fall and subsequent patriotic resurrection of Captain Tom Bransby—a nerve-racked ex-sailor who forsakes drink, takes up with religion, and towards the end of the last chapter meets a hero's death at Dunkirk—but its living and detailed picture of a small prosperous Yorkshire fishing town.

All seems true, all consistent: every detail has its right place. Bramblewick, with its streets, its quay, its nubile houses and the lonely moors behind it, remains the real hero of Len Walmley's latest story.

Each of these novels has a distinctly original turn.

"Father," by Sarah Campion, subtitled "A Portrait of G. G. Coulton at Home," is an unusually amusing biography, a heartfelt yet irreverent tribute to an odd, arresting personage.

An historian widely renowned in academic circles, Dr. Coulton was a terror at home, and the kind of magnificent English eccentric whose appearance and conversation astounds the

in the good living that is available to all good Bolsheviks who reach the top with a "clean sheet."

He is uncouth by comparison with Zhdanov and many Red Army generals, and the only bright spot about his faddish grey-green turban is an herbaceous border of decorations.

He is unpopular and now that he has acquired unintentionally early power he will be more unpopular than ever.

Even his protector Stalin, being a superb conspirator, will be giving Malenkov the once-over. Malenkov must be recalling that Stalin's "successors"—first Kirov, now Zhdanov—have a tendency towards premature demise. Some wary Russians will be laying their roubles off Comrade Georgi Maximilianovich.

guileless foreigner when he clumps into a Swiss hotel arrayed like Lewis Carroll's White Knight.

Father's personal whims were numerous, and had the force of moral laws. Cocoa he required in enormous quantities—cocoa, moreover, of a very special type, brewed according to his recipe; and, year after year, many exhausting woman-hours were spent laboriously preparing it. Another peculiarity was his cult of safety-pins, which he employed for a dozen different purposes, literary, social, and sartorial—to attach his gloves to his sleeves, his collar to his hat brim, or to cobble pages of precious after-thoughts to his gigantic tattered manuscripts.

But the White Knight was also a disciplinarian; and both the authoress and her sister were whipped for the smallest childish peccadillo with scientific thoroughness: till the ash-switch, as a method of coercion, began to be superseded by the family cow.... A mixture of satire and sentiment, of genuine devotion and intense exasperation recollected in tranquillity, adds to the unconventional liveliness of Sarah Campion's family portrait.

SAMUEL PEPPY'S: THE YEARS OF PERIL, by Arthur Bryant

No more informative and entertaining biography has surely emerged in recent years than that of Samuel Pepys. In the first volume, "The Man in The Making," Arthur Bryant portrayed in his own graphic and scholarly style the more familiar Pepys, the author of the famous diary. He showed how the tailor's son rose from his lowly status as a humble employee of Lord Sandwich to a position which won him the confidence and trust of the monarch. We followed Mr. Pepys through his frivolities and disreputable escapades and through his domestic stresses and in dispositions: we watched the tragicomedy of his remarkable marriage; and we saw him assume power and wealth.

In "The Years of Peril" we encounter Pepys, the Admiralty servant, as he fashions the framework on which the strength of the British Navy was to endure for generations. It is also the period of the Titus Oates plot and the murder of the London Magistrate, Sir Edmund Godfrey, found strangled in a muddy ditch near Priory Hill. Pepys himself is accused of popery, piracy and treachery, being arraigned before the House of Commons by Colore John Scott, embezzler, confidence man and European Secret Service agent. How Pepys escaped is told by Arthur Bryant in a narrative which makes biography and history rich and exciting reading.

WAR AS I KNEW IT, by General George S. Patton

Too much has appeared in the Press of the blunt-spoken General Patton and of his caustic criticisms of certain commanders and phases in the war's conduct to have expected him to be other than forthright when he came to write his own story of the American Third Army's drive into Germany.

From the day he landed on the Italian Peninsula he had one obsession—that by pushing harder we could advance faster and end the war sooner.

Thus he writes: "had I been permitted to go all out, the war would have ended sooner and more lives have been saved. Particularly I think this statement applies to the time when, in the early days of September, we were halted, owing to the desire, or the necessity, on the part of General Eisenhower in backing Montgomery's move to the north. At that time there was no question of doubt

but that we could have gone through and on across the Rhine within ten days. This would have saved a great many thousand men."

Perhaps, though, the book's most revealing fragment on Patton, the man and soldier, is a note by Colonel Paul D. Harkins on the "incident" when General Patton ordered the Third Army chaplain to publish a prayer for dry weather.

The conversation went something like this:

General Patton: "Chaplain, I want you to publish a prayer for good weather. I'm tired of these soldiers having to fight mud and floods as well as Germans. See if we can't get God to work on our side."

Chaplain: "Sir it's going to take a pretty thick rug for that kind of praying."

General Patton: "I don't care if it takes the flying carpet. I want the praying done."

Chaplain: "Yes, Sir. May I say, General, that it usually isn't customary thing among men of my profession to pray for clear weather to kill fellow-men."

General Patton: "Chaplain, are you teaching me theology or are you the Chaplain of the Third Army? I want a prayer."

Chaplain: "Yes, sir."

Quite a man was "Old Blood and Guts!"

Our fiction choice this week falls on the first novel of a new writer, and secondly, on an author who, in eight previous books, has shown himself to be an unusually picturesque and competent story-teller.

First then: **THE TONGUE-TIED CANARY,** by Nicolas Bentley

Nicolas Bentley may be "unknown" as a novelist, but he is certainly one of the most gifted humourous artists of the present day. He is also the son of E.C. Bentley, author of that classic of detective yarns, "Trent's Last Case," and it will hardly come as a surprise that "The Tongue-Tied Canary" is a thriller.

It is the story of a man hunt and a paper chase all in one, from Liverpool to London and across to Wales and back. An ex-intelligence man re-enlists in his old job to track down a Nazi agent and discern him of a code he carries for a German spy organization that has eluded the Allies dragnet.

The excitement of the tale is in following the hunter as he plans each move, adapts himself to the unexpected and weighs one hazard against another. We say that John Buchan would have been pleased to have written "The Tongue-Tied Canary," and not least because Mr. Bentley has tossed together his thrills and witticisms with rare skill.

THE FAT OF THE LAND, by Peter de Polny

If Nicolas Bentley finds it difficult to shun the more humourous moments of the espionage game—as he happily does—it is no less true that Peter de Polny cannot resist the temptation to wag a derisive finger at the more serious-minded reader. Meet, for instance, the strangest of all his characters, one by the name of Michael Barber, an English millionaire who eats sixteen cutlets (or two chickens) at a sitting, hates spy form of physical exercise and makes a sacred ritual of his too-frequent bridge sessions.

When he decides to holiday in one of the quieter corners of the South of France this odd gentleman's appetite for poultry brings fresh hope to English "exile". Francis Walton, who happens to eke out a precarious livelihood by means of a chicken farm. The real trouble starts when Barber meets Walton's half-Russian and half-French wife, a lady of unpredictable moods, and it is then that the reader is propelled forward to pursue the fortunes of de Polny's characters to their uncertain fate.

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Our Serial Story

THE AUSTRALIAN BEST SELLER THESE ARE MY PEOPLE

By ALAN MARSHALL

After the night nurse made her round it was really night and you either slept or settled down to a sieve. But now was the troubled time when you wondered how long you would be in hospital or how they were "getting on at home."

It follows a pattern, I thought. All hospitals are alike. All sickness leads you through the same lanes.

Even the nurses are repeated.

There will be a dark little night-nurse, I mused. She will have a smiling face and I will love her for her unselfishness and kindness. She will have a torch and will walk quickly to and fro without sound. In the morning the patients will sit up early so that they can bid her good-bye. They will ask her, "Is it your night off to-night, nurse?" and will be glad when she says, "No."

It is always so.

Then a torch flashed in the doorway and she came moving swiftly across the ward on soft, rubber soles. Her red cape was the only patch of colour and I watched it float from bed to bed as she made her round until, finally, it came to rest beside my own. The light was on my face, but behind it I could see the eyes and smile and features I had expected, and she was tiny.

I laughed. "I've been expecting you," I said.

"Expecting me?"

"There is always a little night-nurse with dark eyes and fairies in her hair," I said. "Are you Irish?"

"Yes," she said.

"I thought so."

"How do you know all this?"

"I have been lying here thinking," I said, "and I know that in this hospital there will be a fat nurse who laughs and jokes, and there will be a nurse imposed on by all the patients. They will always wait till she passes through the ward before asking for anything because she never complains."

"Go on."

"There will be a nurse from whom the patients never ask a favour and there will be a nurse who can't help hurting you when she touches you and yet she will be kind and sympathetic, and there will be one horrible nurse whom all the patients will dislike, and there will be a tall, sophisticated nurse and a lazy one who is always threatening to leave. And there'll be a nurse who says, 'Come on, now. No nonsense. Drink this.' And, of course, there will be one who says, 'I'm sure I don't know. Your bed is always untidy.'"

I stopped. "Now, am I right?"

"No," she said, but I knew she was smiling behind the shadow.

"Well, I must be wrong, then," I said. "I must have miscalculated somewhere."

"You've been in hospitals before, have you?"

"Yes." I peered at her down the funnel of light. "I've met you often."

She was silent.

"Do you like nursing?" I asked.

"Ye-e-s."

"You sound doubtful."

"I do like it—now."

"It must have been hard at first."

"It was."

"Hard work and little pay," I said. "I often wonder why girls take up nursing."

"Nursing spoils a girl, I think."

"In what way?"

"It makes her feel old. I feel old and I don't want to."

"You mean mentally, not physically?"

"Yes. You lose your bloom."

"That's true."

"When I first came into the men's

ward I was shocked, then I just got used to it."

"It would be better in the women's ward," I murmured uncertainly.

"No. The women's ward is the worst. Women can be horrible. They tell you things. They talk to each other and you hear them. It makes you sick of women."

"We hate having all our illusions killed one by one," I said. "That's why you feel old."

"And then your friends," she said. "You lose them. You can only be friends with nurses. The friends you had before you came in seem young somehow. You are alone. Nurses are the only ones left, and then all your friends are nurses."

She was silent a moment, then said kindly, "How are you feeling?"

"Good."

"Would you like some A.P.C.?"

"No, thanks. I think I'll sleep without it."

"Go to sleep now. Good-night."

So I met Nurse Kennedy, who was to fill me with A.P.C. and raise my leg on pillows and tell me she wanted to be a nun, and sit about when the pain got bad and dissolve into shadows and emerge with hot-water bottles. She was a sympathetic little girl of twenty with gentle hands and a quiet manner.

There were others who loved her as I did.

The second night I was there a farmer of about 65, grey-haired and with a face full of character, was carried in by nurses — double pneumonia.

A wife appeared, her distracted face swollen with weeping, then came a dazed son, daughters....

They gathered behind the screen in one of those ghastly, death-bed scenes and sobbed. There didn't seem much hope for him. A black-gowned priest strode to his side—the drone of a praying voice, then the deep masculine voice of the patient, shaking now, a little amazed by it all.

Then the bent-head departure of these people, and he was left with a quick-moving doctor, a sister and the little night nurse.

Oxygen, M. & B., adrenaline, silver bowls and rubber tubes.

I wasn't sleeping. I just lay and watched them.

The night nurse was very tired in the morning.

That day his breathing still kept on and on. The wife, sleeping at the hospital, appeared at intervals, looking haggard and worn.

Next night the little night nurse had to carry most of the responsibility herself. He often rang, sometimes desperately, sometimes hopelessly. The sound brought her speeding to his side, and I could see her bending over him, propping him higher on the pillows, holding a cup to his lips, or merely comforting him.

The next day he was much better. The wife was smiling now. She wanted to tell us that the danger was over. She felt a desire to be kind to us.

"I hope you are feeling well this morning."

"I am."

And then leaning towards us, unable to suppress her happiness: "The danger's over, the doctor says."

The third night I watched the night nurse wash him and make him comfortable. A lovely content was on him. He was weak and tired, but the fear had gone. He was going to get better.

The little night nurse propped him up in his pillows, then stood back, her head on one side, and smiled at him. He pressed his heavy hands against the mattress and leaned forward. He spoke to her and his deep voice was shaking with an intensity of feeling that he had never known before.

"What you've done for me nobody knows," he said. "I love you. I could take you in my arms. I hope everybody in the room loves you."

JACKY Spinks was a little old man who occupied a bed at the top and of the ward. He was shrunken and twisted by a life of hard work. He had been a "champeen" axe-man and his knotted fingers still curved in repose as they did in the days when they grasped an axe handle.

His unshaven chin was like the spined fruit of some cactus. When he ate, his chin and nose almost touched so that one expected to see the tip of his nose pincushioned with prickles.

He had a cataract taken from his "good" eye. The other was already buna. Each afternoon a nurse led him from his bed to an easy chair beside the ward fire. This brought him beside my bed. His progress up the ward was always a cause for laughter from some patients although most of us watched him in silence.

He was short and wore a much-darned pair of long underpants, the legs of which were tucked into the tops of thick socks. A heavy coat of felt-like material covered the upper part of his body and reached to his hips. He was very proud of this coat which he called a "Tasmanian Blue."

With the nurse holding his arm he took short, feeble steps like a child learning to walk. The seat of his underpants, heavy with darns, hung down between his legs like the loose skin at the rear of an elephant. He was lowered into the chair, and though he could not see me, he was conscious of my presence.

"How're you feeling, brother?" he asked.

"Good," I said. "How are you?"

"I'm feeling as well as can be expected, brother."

"How well is that?"

"Not too bloody well," he sighed, then feeling a need for comfort, he said, "I can just see the fire, brother. Is that a good sign, do you think?"

I assured him that it was.

"I'm feeling a lot better than I was, ain't I, brother?"

"You are that."

"My niece made me come here. I was going to Melbourne, but they wouldn't be any better down there, would they, brother?"

"No. You are in the best place, here."

"I can see a bit, but not enough. I don't want to see full—thirty per cent. would do me. Twenty per cent. would do me, too, but thirty per cent. would be better. If I thought I'd never see, it'd knock fog out of me."

"You've got too much guts to let anything knock you," I said.

"Maybe," he muttered. "Maybe."

He brooded a moment, then said, "I've always been a good living man till the last year or two. If I don't get my eyesight back I reckon the devil's got more power than God. If God can beat the devil, he'll cure my eye. If he can't he won't cure it. The devil is just as strong as God."

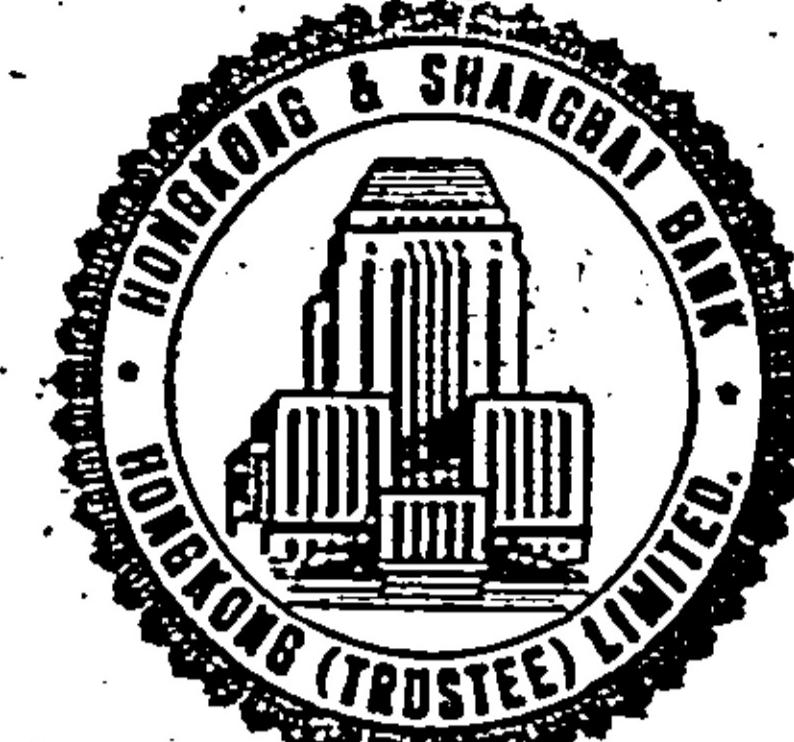
"You believe in the devil, do you?"

I asked.

"Well, these blokes that visit you, these parson blokes they come at you with things. It's like seeds thrown on the ground, some of them spring up in you. They say the body dies but the spirit liveth. You've got to believe these coots: there's nothing else to believe. I says to one cove, 'We'll live and we'll die as we're born,' and he says, 'Faith shifts mountains.'

"God love me!" He wheezed with laughter. "I reckon those sort of people are half-witted, don't you? I'd like to see the buggars shift Pyramid Hill."

In his youth he had been in demand as an entertainer at bush concerts and



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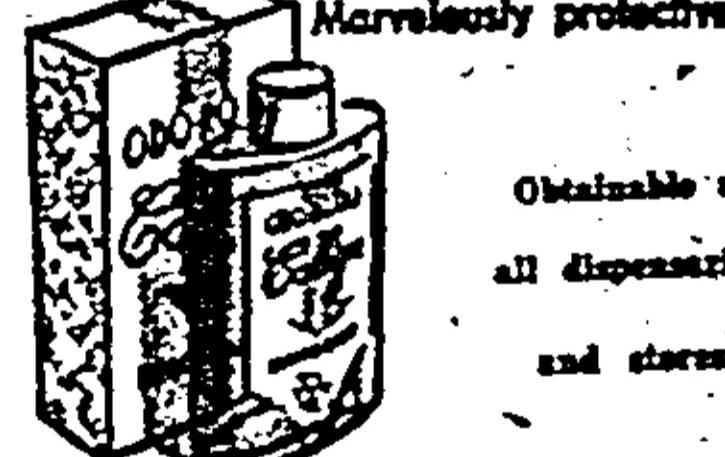
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camp-fire gatherings. He was not only a "champeen" singer, so he said, but the best step-dancer "ever seen."

"Do you know 'Kitty Wells?' he asked me one day.

"Yes," I said.

"Well, I can sing it to perfection.
Do you know 'Save My Mother's
Pitcher from the Sale?'

I didn't know this.

"It's one of the best songs writ," he informed me. "It's about a little girl who didn't want her mother's pitcher sold. The little girl's crying, see. The auctioneer was sellin' up the pitchers after the mother had died. It's all in the song, see—in the verses, see. It's a lovely song. I've seen people cry at me singin' it."

He was fond of another song which he described with feeling.

"A bloke went away and left his True Love, and when he comes back he was asking a girl about it. His True Love was going to drown herself, see, and the girl tells him she did. It all comes out in the song, see. It's very sad when it comes to his True Love drowning."

To Be Continued

Listening-Post

English-language programmes and news from the BBC in London can be heard in Hong Kong on the following stations:—
(All times given below are local Summer Time).

B.B.C. LONDON

(GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE)	
1.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	16.54 metres
7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	13.82 metres
10.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	13.82 metres
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	16.54 metres
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	13.82 metres
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	16.54 metres
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	13.82 metres
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	16.54 metres
7.00 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.	13.82 metres
News Bulletin are broadcast at 10.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 1.15 p.m. (dictation speed), 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 1.00 a.m. on the wavelengths indicated above.	16.54 metres

Engines of news broadcasts from the BBC in London, as well as other English-language programmes, can be heard by listening over the following stations:—

RADIO SRAC CEYLON

16.54 metres	49.23 metres
13.82 metres	33.8 metres
13.82 metres	16.54 metres

News relays may be heard at the following times—6.00 p.m. and 1.00 a.m. from Monday to Friday and also at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday on the wavelengths indicated above.

RADIO SINGAPORE

44.31 metres	25.575 metres
30.38 metres	12.61 metres

PROGRAMME NEWS

'LONDON FORUM'

'LONDON FORUM,' the BBC's weekly discussion programme, has now been on the air for more than a year, and during that period a wide range of topics has been debated by a variety of distinguished speakers. Among those who have taken part are: the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot from the Opposition front bench; Kingsley Martin, editor of 'New Statesman'; W. J. Brown, Independent M.P.; the economist, Graham Hutton; Tom Driberg and Richard Crossman, both Labour M.P.s; Robert Boothby, the Conservative M.P.; Lord Vansittart; Dingle Foot, a Liberal and formerly Minister for Economic Warfare; his brother Michael Foot, and Quintin Hogg. The list also includes visitors from overseas.

For the most part 'London Forum' concentrates on topics of immediate current interest, but more general subjects are also covered at times. The part of religion in modern society, the place of science in the world crisis, and even such vast subjects as 'First Principles' have been discussed during this first year of 'London Forum's existence. (General Overseas; Tuesday, 5.30 p.m.).

THIRD PROGRAMME MUSIC

SCHUMANN'S 'Dichterliebe'—a recital of poems by Heine—and Bax's Oboe Quintet are the music 'From the Third Programme' to be broadcast this week in the General Overseas Service on Wednesday at 6.00 p.m. The singer and accompanist in the 'Dichterliebe' are Peter Pears and Benjamin Britten, and in Bax's Oboe Quintet the soloist is Leon Goossens with the David Martin String Quartet. Benjamin Britten, the brilliant young English composer, wrote his now-famous opera 'Peter Grimes' with his friend Peter Pears in mind as the leading character. With Peter Pears in the part the new opera had a resounding success at the re-opening of Sadler's Wells Theatre shortly after the war. Britten's music is full of humour and he excels in parody, but he can also infuse his works with imagination, tenderness and serenity.

Leon Goossens, the soloist in the Oboe quintet of Bax, is, of course, one of the greatest exponents of this instrument in the world. He has toured in America and most of the European countries and has had many works dedicated to him. He is a Professor at both the Royal College and Royal Academy of Music and has been made

B.B.C. Highlights

an honorary A.R.C.M. and R.A.M. His broadcasting experience dates back to the BBC's Savoy Hill days. Though his main interest in life is oboe playing his other tastes are very out-of-doors and active. His hobbies are sailing, flying, horses, and shooting, and he is interested in small-scale farming.

Sunday, October 3

EASTERN SERVICE

P.M.

11.30 RADIO DRAMA Miles Malleson, Sebastian Shaw, and May Agate in 'THE MISER' Part 1—by Moliere. A new English version by Miles Malleson.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

A.M.

11.45 WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—Report on the Church and International Affairs, by Kenneth Grubb.

P.M.

12.15 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE—BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Rae Jenkins with Newton Goodson.

12.45 BANDS WITHIN BANDS—Geraldo's Tip Top Five from Geraldo's Orchestra.

1.30 FROM THE PROMENADE CONCERTS—BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent.

Fugue in C minor..... Rach—Elgar Symphony No. 2 in E flat..... Elgar (BBC recording).

3.15 TIME FOR WORSHIP—from Elywick Memorial Church, North Kirkham, Lancashire, conducted by the Rev. Enoch Thomas.

3.30 NEWTON-WOOD (Australian pianist).

3.45 FOOTBALL RESULTS

5.30 SUNDAY SERVICE—from Elywick Memorial Church, North Kirkham, Lancashire, conducted by the Rev. Enoch Thomas.

6.00 LISTENERS' CHOICE.

9.15 Tommy Handley in 'ITMA'.

10.15 MELODY TIME—Geraldo and his Concert Orchestra.

11.00 RADIO NEWSREEL.

11.15 VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA—Conducted by Wilhelm Furtwangler.

Symphony No. 1 in C .. Beethoven

Symphony No. 2 in D .. Beethoven

Monday, October 4

1.30 GILBERT AND SULLIVAN The Story of a Great Partnership—A radio biography in six parts Script and research by Leslie Baily. Part 1: 'The First Meeting'—BBC Theatre Orchestra and Chorus (Chorus-Master, John Clements). Conducted by Standford Robinson.

4.15 GRAND HOTEL—Court Orchestra, directed by Tom Jenkins.

4.45 MAINLY FOR WOMEN.

5.15 THE FLAME OF LIFE—The story of Dr. Priestley, discoverer of oxygen. Written by Boswell Taylor.

6.00 CELEBRITY RECITAL—Aulikki Rautawaara (soprano).

7.00 THE NEW SOCIAL SERVICE ACTS.

7.15 ORCHESTRAS OF THE WORLD—BBC Symphony Orchestra (gramophone records).

9.15 LET'S MAKE MUSIC—featuring the Squadronaires Dance Orchestra, directed by Jimmy Miller. With Carole Carr. The 'Quads' and The 'Quads' Choir.

10.45 BRITISH INDUSTRY—'Success on the Steel Front'. A talk by William Holt.

All Times Are HK. Summer Time

Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 in G. for violin, two flutes, and strings... Bach Aria, Schlag doch. (Church Cantata No. 53) Bach BBC recording.

6.00 'LET JUSTICE BE DONE'—A series to illustrate cases of many kinds in the story of administration of justice in British Courts. Studies in Personal Liberty Habeas Corpus to 18b. Research by Dudley Perkins.

8.15 STAR VARIETY—with The Men About Town and Anne Shelton.

8.30 BBC WELSH ORCHESTRA.—Conductor: Mansel Thomas.

10.45 LANDMARKS OF BRITAIN.—Big Ben. A talk by Howard Marshall.

11.00 RADIO NEWSREEL.

11.15 BRITISH CONCERT HALL—Conducted and presented by Alec Sherman. New London Orchestra. Overture: Leonora No. 3.. Beethoven Symphonic Poem Paris (The Song of a Great City) Delius Symphony No. 35 in D (Haffner).. Mozart

Tuesday, October 5

EASTERN SERVICE

P.M.

11.30 'THE OLD WIVES' TALE'—by Arnold Bennett. Part 9.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

12.15 RING UP THE CURTAIN.—This week: Excerpts from Donizetti's 'La Favorita'—BBC Theatre Orchestra Conducted by Clifton Hellwell Gladys Ripley (contralto). Heddle Nash (tenor) Arnold Matters (baritone).

1.30 VARIETY BANDBOX—from the Cambridge Theatre, London, with Frankie Howard, Davy Kaye, Eric Woodburn, and Peggy Cochrane.

3.15 IRISH RHYTHMS ORCHESTRA—Directed by David Curry, Gertrude Macdonald (soprano) George Beggs (baritone).

5.15 GENERALLY SPEAKING.

5.30 LONDON FORUM.

6.00 FROM THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conducted by Basil Cameron.

Symphony No. 40 in G minor Mozart (BBC recording)

6.30 FROM THE THIRD PROGRAMME. The Nineteen-Twenties.—A talk on the mood and atmosphere of the period as seen by Desmond MacCarthy.

10.15 Bonar Colleano in IT'S A GREAT LIFE.

10.45 BRITISH FARMER.—'Winter Plans'. A discussion between John Green and Clyde Higgs.

11.00 RADIO NEWSREEL.

Wednesday, October 6

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

P.M.

12.45 STAR VARIETY—with La Estrella and Monia Liter.

2.30 SPORTS BULLETIN.

2.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE.

3.15 MUSICAL MEMORIES.

6.00 FROM THE THIRD PROGRAMME.—SCHUMANN'S Dichterliebe. A Cycle of Poems by Heine. Peter Pears (tenor). Benjamin Britten (piano) OBOE QUINTET—BAX Leon Goossens (oboe). David Martin String Quartet.

9.15 BANDS WITHIN BANDS.—The Staplejacks from Cyril Stapleton's Orchestra.

10.45 RAWICZ AND LANDAUER.—At two pianos.

11.00 RADIO NEWSREEL.

Thursday, October 7

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

A.M.

10.15 SHORT STORY.—Marvellous View, written and read by Geoffrey Stubbs.

10.30 FROM THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. Eric Hope (piano).

Piano Concerto No. 1 in D minor .. Each (BBC recording)

11.45 LIFE IN BRITAIN.

P.M.

12.15 PHIL GREEN—and his Concert Orchestra.

2.00 STRADIVARI ORCHESTRA.

4.15 FROM THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conducted by Stan-

ford Robinson. Nancy Evans (mezzo-soprano) Solo violin: George Stratton, Solo flutes: Edward and Gordon Walker.

Friday, October 8

EASTERN SERVICE

P.M.

11.30 'LONDON MIRROR'.—Reflections of life and thought in London today.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

A.M.

12.30 STRADIVARI ORCHESTRA.

P.M.

12.15 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA.

1.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE.

2.00 'ITMA'.

3.15 CELEBRITY RECITAL.—Aulikki Rautawaara (soprano)

Keep this page for

use during the week.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

A.M.

11.15 MUCH-BINDING-IN-THE-MARSH.

11.45 MAINLY FOR WOMEN.

P.M.

1.30 'THE WATERLOGGED SPA'

2.00 FROM THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.—BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conducted by Constant Lambert.

Suite: Horoscope....Constant Lambert (BBC recording)

PIGMY CARTOON



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VOX HUMANA

FROM time to time, arguments arise as to which is the agency most suitable to the correct production of music. I have purposely worded this sentence carefully to avoid the use of the word "instrument" in this connection, since one cannot fairly compare a trombone with, say a flute. Each of these particular instruments fulfils a specific function in the orchestral world, and, apart from comparisons being inequitable, it would be invidious to single out either the one or other as being the most important.

The answer, I feel, lies with the composer. Chopin wrote mostly for the piano because he felt that through such a medium the ideas he was endeavouring to express could best be interpreted. His comparative failure, when he attempted orchestral compositions can undoubtedly be attributed to his inability to feel at home with such a medium.

BUT with the human voice, different considerations apply. By the human voice, of course, I intend to mean the gift of a voice which a bountiful Providence has bestowed on some particular person, so as to lift him or her out of the common rut of ordinary mortals. To such a one, it seems to me the sheer joy of singing, the ability to present a natural gift for others' enjoyment, is surely one of the purest forms of music.

One can scarcely imagine a Jenny Lind or a Jeanne de Reske incapable of enjoying their art. All great artistes, I suppose, be they violinists, pianists, or actors, must truly enjoy the presentation of their genius. But a singer, to my mind must count himself singularly blessed in that his is the privilege to sway an audience merely by vocal beauty alone. Than this, I feel sure, there can be no greater feeling of satisfaction if the latter word is not an under-description of the emotion.

A McCormack recital was well illustrative of this. Count John would stand back in the curve of the Bechstein, a small black note-book grasped in one hand. A nod to the pianist, and then that voice would swell out—seemingly with so little effort—the while an audience listened enrapt. The song over, there followed the inevitable applause, while McCormack acknowledged it.

More than any other singer whom I have heard in person (and this must be the true test) McCormack had the ability to put over the impression he was enjoying the recital. To be sure, he did not always sing well, but personally there is for me no bad McCormack. There are those, I know, who do not agree with this, but that is a different story.

RETURNING then, to the thread of the argument, one has to look deeper than to enquire into the face-value of the music and its means of interpretation. Certain music—such as Bach's "Air on the G String" or Walford-Davies' "Solemn Melody"—sounds as lovely by way of other instruments as by means of those for which they were originally written. It is possible, too, to transcribe a melody for a solo instrument, and often, little, if anything, is lost in the process.

But with the human voice as the agent of production, it is largely, I believe, safe to say that the voice, and the voice alone, must remain the only true means of interpreting the music in the manner intended by the composer. The vicissitudes suffered by classical music in the hands of dance-band arrangers (mild word!) is such as to be indescribable. That, again, is a different topic, however, and pressure on space precludes any dissertation on that subject this week. And so to the ensuing week's programmes.

SUNDAY

At 8.15 p.m. there commences a series which is to be continued for some little time to come. Tonight an introductory talk to the series "University Programme"—is being given by Professor Evans, Principal of the

Queen Mary College, London. The series comprises talks on the Arts, and on Tuesday, for example, the talk is to be devoted to Medicine. I gladly make over space to noting this feature, since the talks will be given by men who speak as experts and the series promises to be very interesting.

Returning to my more accustomed realm of music, the Sunday Symphony at 9 p.m. is to be the "Fantastique" of Hector Berlioz, a seldom heard composer, although a short while ago his "Harold in Italy" was heard over Radio Hong Kong, with William Primrose playing solo viola.

BERLIOZ (1803-1869) was born at a time Beethoven, then in his early thirties, was beginning to create the music which later redounded to his everlasting fame. Schubert was but a boy of 6 at the time, whilst Brahms and Schumann were not yet born. Into what an age of music, then was Berlioz ushered. Between the years 1700/1900 seem to be crowded all the finest composers that the Continent had to offer. Small wonder then, that with this galaxy of talent to surround him, that Berlioz' music has not made so much impression as might otherwise have been the case.

In some respects, Berlioz was a pioneer amongst musicians, especially in his conceptions as to the use of orchestras. He was the forerunner of the large orchestra, and he it was who introduced the brass section to full recognition. The part it played in "The Damnation of Faust" for example shows Berlioz setting demands for the orchestra such as were hitherto unprecedented.

His theories, which he expounded in a volume published in 1845 were, however, not carried into practice in his own compositions. The story goes that on a visit to the Court of the Prussian King, the latter said to him: "I understand you are the musician who scores for an orchestra of 450 players" "Not always, Your Majesty," replied Berlioz, "I sometimes write for 500."

KNOWLEDGABLE opinion today is agreed that Berlioz' ideas—probably sound in theory—were in advance of his own capabilities of putting them into practical execution. His heavy use of Brass and Percussion seems out of proportion to the general balance of his music, although this is not to deny that the spark of genius was a flame within him.

So far as his "Symphonie Fantastique" is concerned, which he subtitled himself as "Episode in the Life of an Artist," he rose to real heights of imaginative expression. Grove sums it up in his Classic Dictionary by saying that "he is so anxious to impress that he forgets to charm, and subordinates beauty to the expression of ideas." All in all however, this Symphony should be good listening, interesting in itself for the colourful orchestration alone, at which Berlioz displayed an unusual talent.

MONDAY

AT 9.30 p.m. on Monday there is to be a Bach "request" programme. Who has "requested," I do not know, but many will join with me in whole-hearted approbation of his or her choice.

"Old Bach" is a musician whose works, to my way of thinking, come ever fresh to the ear at each audition. Some of his lesser-known Cantatas, to be sure, may be rather "heavy-going," but that does not detract from their sturdy workmanship.

In the realm of music for the organ and clavier, Bach reigns supreme and even Handel's clavier works pale beside those of Bach. "The Art of Fugue," which Bach wrote when he was 41 years of age, stands for all time as a monument to his workmanship in this musical form. To hear the music as it was envisaged by Bach, the clavier is the only form of instrument to afford such opportunity. As it is, there are few performers and few instruments today in existence.

However, transcriptions for the piano, and recorded by pianists like

Contributed By "MUSSETTA"

William Fisher, Myra Hess, Harriet Cohen and Wilhelm Backhaus, afford the listener an opportunity of hearing Bach's music arranged for the clavier's modern-counterpart, the piano. It seems to me that such records become standards for measuring all other interpretations, and one or more of these must perforce find its way into every gramophile's collection.

TUESDAY

REVERTING from matters musical again, there is a programme tonight at 10.15, called "It's a Great Life" featuring a comedian who may be new to many, Bonar Colleano. I have heard him several times over the Radio in England, and his style is quite unique to English Radio, something akin to Bob Hope.

He was appearing at the London Casino some months ago in the same bill as Chico Marx, of Marx Brothers fame, and he stopped the show completely then. Those who are in search of humour should make a point of hearing this show for if Colleano is as funny in this feature as he has been formerly, radio has a new comedian.

WEDNESDAY

I am tempted to expand on a programme at 8.15 p.m. when a John McCormack recital is scheduled. As he happens to be one of my favourite singers, I should find it pleasurable to devote myself to a record of his achievements. I cannot, however, find space to eulogise this feature, but for me it will be one spot not to be missed at any price. I venture to suggest that, having regard to the large numbers of recordings available by McCormack, one feature of 15 minutes is insufficient to do him justice. Probably wishful thinking on my part!

THURSDAY

AT 8.35 on Thursday evening, listeners can tune in to a performance of Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in D Minor.

The joyous brilliance of all these Concertos is, I think, their outstanding characteristic. The task which is set for the pianist is no easy one, but to the attentive listener, a true Mozart performance does not betray this fact. This is "easy" music to listen to, and one need have no pretensions to being "highbrow" in admitting enjoyment.

SATURDAY

I make special mention of a new feature scheduled for Saturday evenings, called "World Theatre."

This series embraces a number of plays by Ibsen, Aristophanes and other classic composers, and my plea is not to judge in advance or be prejudiced by the austere names of the playwrights.

Ibsen's "Doll's House," for example, has been playing at the Old Vic in London to capacity houses. Despite the fact that Ibsen's name exemplifies the classics, such fact does not take his work outside the scope of enjoyment of the average listener.

The aura of "3rd Programme" severity which superficially surrounds this series is disproved in practice. Those who choose to listen to "World Theatre" will find every play thoroughly enjoyable.

Too often, people feel that the classics are "beyond them," yet if they will but listen, it is often the case that a "classic" is more entertaining as a radio feature than some popular-sounding item.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ANSWERS

1. Lilla Cabot Perry (1848-1933)
2. Robert Louis Stevenson
3. One man
4. Oscar Wilde
5. Woodrow Wilson
6. Havelock Ellis
7. Rudyard Kipling

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Health Page

PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

By Dr. George Gretton

More than 900 delegates from 46 countries heard Britain's Minister of Labour, Mr. George Isaacs, open the Ninth International Congress on industrial medicine in London on September 13 with a declaration of the policy of the British Government.

After referring to the national health service, which is not yet four months old, Mr. Isaacs announced that Britain plans to co-ordinate with it a nationwide industrial medical service, and thus to retain her leadership in this vitally important field. How soon this could be done, he said, would depend largely on how soon enough qualified doctors became available for the purpose. The service will be built up on more than 100 years of pioneer health work in British industry which has shown that one of its main tasks will be to find an economical method of providing small factories with medical services. To discuss how this can be done is also one of the functions of the present international congress.

In conformity with British tradition, the industrial health services have developed through their long history from the close partnership of

private enterprise and the State, which today forms a solid foundation for the new social service.

In the 17th century the East India Company appointed surgeons to their factories in India and in the following century the employees of the Crowley iron undertakings in Southern England contributed with their employers to engage a doctor to supervise their health during working hours. The assumption of responsibility by the State began with the Health and Morals of Apprentices Act in 1602 which was concerned to cotton mills and—in its health aspects—to cleaning and ventilation.

By the Factory Act of 1633 certificates that children were or employable age were required to be given by doctors, and 11 years later a certificate of fitness also was made compulsory.

Meanwhile, the father of British industrial medicine, G. T. Hackray, had published in 1831 the first known book on the effects of employment on health. Pioneer studies of diseases among match workers, of phosphorous poisoning among match workers and the effects of cotton dust were among early publications which established a new branch of medicine.

Forward-looking industrialists had begun to appoint medical officers in many parts of the country and in 1878 appears the first record of the engagement of an industrial nurse. Twenty years later the British Government appointed its first medical inspector to assist the enforcement of factory legislation which already required notification of several industrial diseases. By the outbreak of the war in 1939, 105 works' medical officers had been engaged privately by employers.

In 1940 the Factories (Medical and Welfare Services) Order gave the Government power for the first time to compel the provision in factories of general medical supervision, although confined to arms factories and those on Government work. During the following four years, the number of works' medical officers in British industry multiplied more than 10 times to over 1,060, more than 200 factories having full-time and another 1,155 factories part-time doctors. In addition, the number of nurses employed by industry was more than doubled to over 8,500. Extensive medical services had been created for key industries—such as docks and mines—and services such as railways and the post office (which alone employed nine full-time and 2,600 part-time doctors).

Inevitably, however, even this unrivalled service for the prevention and treatment of disease in industry, was—and remains—confined largely to the larger factories. Thus, although nearly half of Britain's entire labour force today receives medical supervision at work there is still a vast field for the expansion of industrial health work among smaller factories and offices where the services of full-time or even regular part-time medical staff are not justified.

In tackling this problem today British industrialists are once again conducting pioneer experiments upon whose results the nation will later be able to base a public service with confidence. In all these experiments a number of firms which could not separately afford a complete medical service have joined in a co-operative scheme to employ medical staff, share equipment and so on. In some areas joint councils on industrial medicine—local panels representing doctors, employers and trade unions—have been formed voluntarily to study parochial problems, such as industrial safety groups are doing in the sphere of accident prevention all over Britain.

Specialised Jobs In Britain

WANTED: Young men or women for important national service. Qualifications: First-class swimmers. All health, patience, sure, thin-fingered hands. Salary: £1,000 a year (minimum). Apply National Farmers' Poultry Association.

EXPERT chick-sexers (once a Japanese closed shop) are in great demand.

They are worth all their money to poultry-breeders. For in these days it pays to rear hen chicks who will ultimately lay eggs, and without the eye of the expert it is almost impossible to tell the sex of birds until they are eight or nine weeks old, which is too late for the market.

So far there are only about 40 of these experts in this country known to the National Farmer's Poultry Association.

A few more are in training, and so important is their work regarded that deferment of call-up has recently been granted to these students. It is a new career for women, too, many of whom are among the most accurate of chicken-sexers.

It is not an easy job. Far from it. Major Macdougal, head of the National Association, says that it takes three years to train a good sexer, and training begins between the ages of 14 and 16.

Best qualification is extremely good eyesight, but exceptional physique is necessary too. The sexers at the height of the hatching season may have to work for 12 hours or more a day under great concentration, in a superheated atmosphere and beneath very powerful electric lights.

THERE are no official centres for training, which is mostly undertaken by the owners of the big chicken hatcheries, some of which will each be producing more than 3,000,000 day-old chicks next year, all needing to be sexed.

A good sexer must handle 400 day-old chicks an hour—with 95 per cent accuracy.

Most of the hatcheries put their pupils under long-term contracts. A few experts, however, are already in private practice, notably in Scotland. And there is a demand for them abroad, for British chicken-sexers are now regarded as the most expert in the world.

It all began with the Japanese, who have had the secrets of chicken-sexing for many years. Before the war five of them came to work here from the Japanese chicken-sexing association—pledged not to reveal their secrets.

But close study soon revealed the details. Now British chicken-sexers are in demand everywhere. Some have been known to sort from 800 to 900 chicks an hour for up to 16 hours a day in the busy season, and have earned up to £40 a week during peak periods.

—MONTAGUE SMITH

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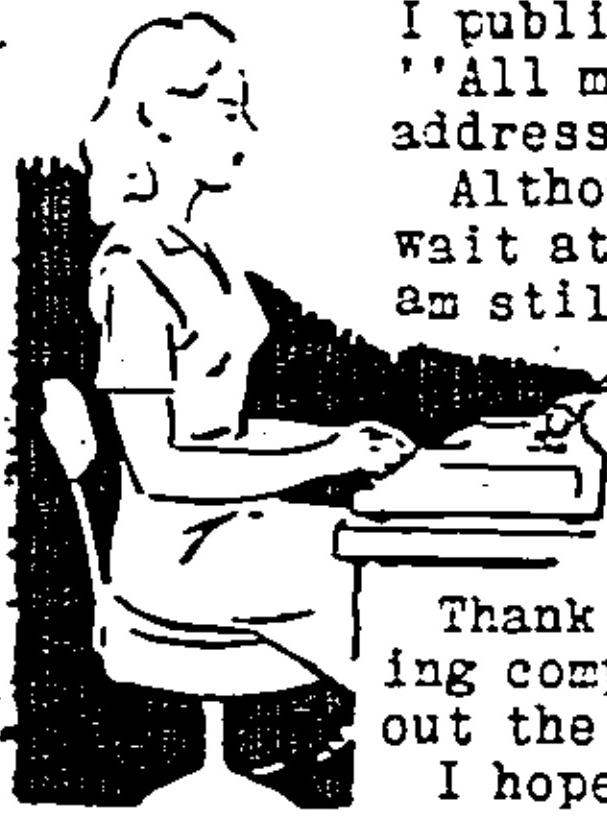
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Children's Herald

AT MY TYPEWRITER...



I'm afraid some of you did not read the rules and regulations I published two weeks ago. You must mark your contributions "All my own work" and you must give me your full name and address.

Although I have previously explained that you will have to wait at least two weeks before your contribution is printed, I am still receiving contributions with letters asking that they be published in the following Sunday's Herald. I am sorry, but that is impossible.

Since school reopened I have not had as many letters from you. Surely, now you are at school you should have lots to tell me about your school work?

Thank you all for the wonderful response I got for the painting competition. It was grand and I had a very hard task to pick out the best.

I hope you will like this week's competition.
Happy days to you all, from,

Merry Moments!

Curley: "Do you keep spare parts for cigarette lighters?"

Salesman: "Yes, we have every part, what do you need?"

Curley: "Have you got any new thumbs?"

As the ship was leaving the wharf an old lady sat knitting on the deck.

"Cast off there," shouted the officer to his crew.

"Thank you, sir," replied the old lady tartly. "I am quite capable of doing my own knitting."

An Irishman carrying a ladder up a street accidentally broke a plate-glass window, whereupon he took to his heels. The owner of the shop however caught up with him.

"Sir," he cried, "do you know you broke my window?"

"Sure I do," said Pat, "and didn't you see me running home to get the money to pay for it?"

Auntie Vee

Did You Know This?

You can usually tell when an animal is asleep because, like men and women, it shuts its eyes.

A fish is different as it does not have eyelids to shut so it always seems to have a fixed stare.

However when it rests on the bottom of a tank, river or sea we can be almost certain that it is sleeping, even though it has its eyes open.

Things To Make

BOOKMARKS

A very interesting hobby is to make your own bookmarks and there are some nice ones to be made from the "Children's Herald".

Cut out one of the characters from your favourite cartoon, maybe Brick Bradford or Mickey Mouse. Get a piece of cardboard about five inches long and two inches wide and cover it with white unlined paper, then paste your comic characters on either side.

They look very attractive when finished.

WORD COMPETITION

This week's competition is something you can all do, however young or old you are.

What I want you to do is to make up as many words as you can from the one word I am going to give you.

How many words can you make out of the one long word "DISOBEDIENCE"?

Write out the words and send them to me. Auntie Vee, Children's Herald, Windsor House, Hong Kong. Mark your envelope in the bottom left hand corner "competition".

The closing date for your entries is October 8 so you have plenty of time to think of the words that are hidden.

When you send in your entry, enclose this form with it, and please print clearly and give your full name and address.

(NAME)

(ADDRESS)

(AGE)

THE WINNERS

Thank you for sending in your first three prizes next time we have a painting competition. Incidentally some of the entries did not have their owner's FULL name and address attached. Please remember that it is very hard for me to know whether I should address the letter to Miss—or Master—Don't forget, will you?

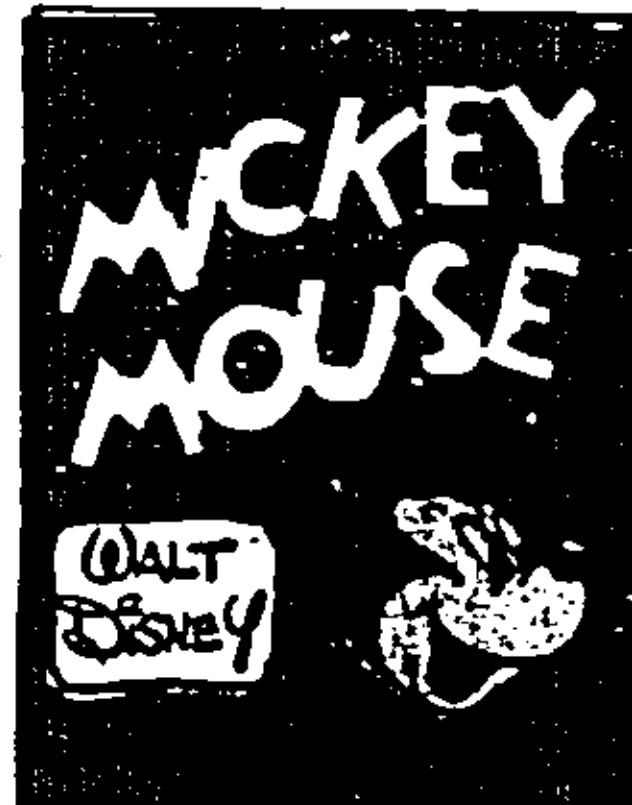
WORD WISDOM

Jabot (zhabo) A frill of lace down the front of a dress or blouse.

Moult (molt) to shed feathers in change of plumage.

Repel (repel) to drive back and refuse admission.

Bruise (Brooz) injury to the flesh causing it to change colour but not to break the skin.





Disobedient Jerry

Once there was a little boy whose name was Jerry. Jerry was eight years old, he was tall for his age and was a very nice looking little boy.

One day Jerry and his friends planned to go swimming and at nine o'clock as he was just about to leave the garden his mother called him to come back into the house as she wanted to speak to him.

He was annoyed at being called back, but he went to see what he was wanted for.

His mummy told him that she did not want him to go swimming by himself that day as there were slave traders in town and they might steal him and take him away from his mummy and daddy. He was then told to go up to his room and play by himself.

Instead of going up to his room he ran out the back way and

joined his friends and away they went down to the river.

Suddenly he saw a man walking right behind him with a big sack in his hands. Jerry ducked behind a bush and the man hurried past and did not notice that he had hidden in the bush. As soon as the man was past Jerry came out from his hiding place and ran all the way home to his mother.

When he arrived home he found his mother and father were looking all over town for him because they did not know where Jerry had gone.

Jerry was very sorry that he had disobeyed his mother and he told her how he was followed by the man and then he promised never to go away on his own again.

Honour certificate to Merle Louie, aged 12, of 23, Fuk Wing Street, Shum Shui Po, Kowloon.

Nanas' Reward

Nanas was a native girl and had seen many cruel killings, but when she could she helped her father's victim to escape. Her father was the leader of the warrior tribe.

One day a white man was brought to be killed at the festival. Somehow or other Nanas managed to let him escape.

Many months went by after the white man had escaped, and the Japanese were trying to take the little island that was Nanas' home. Many of the brave warriors were killed and the leader was about to leave the island and let the Japanese take it from them.

Someone suggested that they get help from the white men who went by in their great big ships. That night a fire was made and it burned all night but no one came and the tribe was about to leave when suddenly they saw a big ship coming into the little harbour. The white men had come to their aid.

When the Japanese had been

SORT OUT THESE JUMBLE WORDS —

If you go into any grocer's shop you are sure to find these items somewhere on the shelves.

Tuerib, aurgs, radl, elefco, aet, ruof, rantcur, usaec, pppree, tisa: (Turn the page upside down for the correct items.)

Butter, sugar, laid, coffee, tea, flour, curtaun, saucce pepper, sal

Jumbled Words Answer

captured the "Great White Chief" (as the natives called the captain of the ship) came and spoke to Nanas and told her that he was the man she had freed at the festival.

Honour certificate to Geoffrey Trueman of 20 Jubilee Buildings, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon.

Rain Fairies



Honour Certificate to Judy-Ann Brownrigg, Police Flats, Caine Road, Hong Kong.

Exciting Day

One day our class went for a swim. While most of us were swimming, suddenly the cry "Shark" was raised.

We swam quickly to the shore. We put our hands to our eyes to shade them from the glare, and we saw a girl struggling with the tide. It looked as though she had gone out too far. The tide was coming in. But we did not notice that.

What we all saw was a shark not far from her! Her sister was a good swimmer and she was swimming as hard as she could to her. Others followed her. We threw stones at the shark. The girl had fainted.

At first she had cried, "Help, help". Now she had fainted and did not know that help was coming.

Then we saw her being pulled in by her sister and friends. The shark swam after them. They were very near the shore by now.

We caught hold of the unconscious girl whom we had thought dead. While she and rescuers rested, we stayed near the shore and paddled and played games.

When she came round we went home. It was really a very exciting day, and it will be a long time before I forget.

Honour certificate to Desirée Ozorio, aged 12, of Kayamally Bldg. (Top floor), Hong Kong.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S PENCIL

I am a pencil made of wood and lead. I belong to a schoolgirl.

At first I was growing happily in a forest. Every spring all my friends the birds flew on my branches, and sang lovely songs so as to make me happy and enjoy the happy spring days.

The days passed quickly. Then one day some men came to the forest and cut me down. I was very sorry, because I did not have time to say goodbye to all my friends. Then with a very sad heart I was brought to a big factory to be cut and painted.

I was cut into many pieces, and I was painted. My colours are green and white. Then at last, I found myself a nice and well painted pencil with lead inside my body.

Then I was packed with some of my friends, and brought to a shop to be sold.

One day a little girl came to

buy pencils. The shopkeeper brought me before her, and because she liked my colour, she bought me and took me home with her. So from that day, the little girl was my mistress.

At first she took great care of me, and took me to school with her every day. The girls in the classroom often admired me, because of my pretty colours. I was indeed very proud of myself.

But the days passed quickly, I began to lose my beauty. I was growing shorter and shorter and older and older each day. Then my mistress did not care for me any more, and at last she threw me in a corner of her room.

Now I am here in a corner very sad and lonely, with no one to care for me in my old age. My days of usefulness are now over.

Honour certificate to Irene Wane, aged 14, of Sacred Heart School, (Class 4).

A Champion

Once upon a time there lived a little girl whose name was Sheila. She was very poor and her mother was ill and they had no money to buy medicine to cure her.

Sheila loved swimming and so one day when Sheila's teacher at school said there was to be a swimming contest, she was very happy.

Sheila was not a very good swimmer but her friend was one of the best swimmers in the school and so for three Saturdays the two girls went to the swimming baths. Soon Sheila was the best swimmer in school.

The day of the swimming contest came and everyone was very excited and when the race began Sheila was in second place and then she was swimming first and won the race.

The prize for the race was \$100 and she gave it to her mother who bought the medicine

I stared in a shop window full of toys,

Some for girls and some for boys, For boys there were electric trains,

And kits to make aeroplanes, There were pistols and guns, And tons of marbles and cars, There was wax to make a vase, And carpenters tools,

To make tables and stools, There were chemistry sets, And tricks for your pets, And bicycles and trolleys, And for girls, There were teaset and dollys.

Honour certificate to Roger Clive Kemp of 14c Hillwood Road, Kowloon.

was soon better, and they lived happily ever after.

Honour certificate to Sandra Sinclair, aged 9, of 204 Prince Edward Road, Flat C, Kowloon.

The Schoolboy Detective

B. MARIE MARSHALL

THE ELEPHANT THAT FORGOT

PART VII

"Steady, boy!" cried the schoolboy detective as the elephant moved his great body from side to side and raised his trunk high in the air. "You're not performing in the circus ring!"

Rob held the hose well away from him, thinking that perhaps for once the elephant did not want his outdoor shower bath.

Mahomet moved forward and his amazing trunk curled outwards—and the next instant he had taken the hose from Rob's hands.

Rob laughed. "Aren't I doing the job properly?" he asked. He patted the elephant's trunk three times and repeated Abdulla's order, "Down, down, down, Mahomet."

Obediently the elephant did as he was told, dropping the hose instantly. Rob picked it up and let the spray play full upon his trunk and forehead, which delighted him immensely.

The music for the performance was attracting a large crowd of small boys, and Aunt Rose kept dodging in and out of tents and calling to circus employees. When she and Abdulla gave the elephant his last inspection they told Rob that he had done the job very well.

"He's been annoyed about something," Rob told them.

"Not about the water," smiled Aunt Rose. "Why, he loves it."

"Then something put him off it for a while." The schoolboy detective looked at Abdulla. "Seen any more of that Rutherford boy?"

Abdulla shook his head. "He's probably back at his own circus by now. If I see him here again, I'll do something about it."

"You'll do no such thing!" exclaimed Aunt Rose quickly, her earrings bobbing. "Just ignore him."

"I think he's trying to make mischief." Abdulla's expression was serious. "Rajah has been restless—pacing his cage and growling like he hasn't growled for a long while. Rajah can smell out enemies."

"Perhaps we're taking all this too seriously," said Rob. "What harm could this boy do to your poor, old toothless lion and your elephant?"

Aunt Rose laughed and caught Abdulla by the shoulders. "He's quite right! Now, Abdulla, get ready for the show."

Abdulla pouted. "I don't like leaving Rajah. I'm scared of a bait or something."

"Stop imagining things!" burst out Aunt Rose sharply giving him a shove. "I don't like this Rutherford boy any more than you do, but I refuse to let him ruin our show—and that's what he'll do if you get down in the dumps."

Abdulla threw back his shoulders. He knew that he and his elephant made up the big attraction of the circus and that he could not afford to become dispirited. His act varied according to his feelings. When he was gay, everyone in the audience seemed to share his joy in his work; when he was sad or worried, he knew his performance lacked fire, and that Mahomet was miserable, lumbering heavily round the ring.

Aunt Rose noticed the sparkle come back into his eyes. "Good lad!" she said. Then she turned to Rob. "And now, if you care to make yourself useful in the office, you may. I'll lead Mahomet off while Abdulla gets dressed. First of all, put away the hose. You can't leave anything lying round this place."

Abdulla, Aunt Rose and the elephant moved off, and Rob

PENFRIEND WANTED IN VIENNA

Would you like to write to a little boy in Vienna? I have just received a letter from Gerhard Baumgartner who is 11 years old and wants to write to someone in Hong Kong.

He wrote and told me that he had been learning English for three years and would now like to write (in English) to someone in another country. He is interested in music.

His address is: Wallgasse 19, Vienna, Austria.

I do hope you will write to him as he seems very anxious to hear from someone in Hong Kong.

Auntie Vee.

Quotation Cuts

But the young, young children,
O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime
of the others,

In the country of the free.

—“The Cry of the Children,”

by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
(This poem was decried the methods
of the industrial lords of the day in
using children in their mines and factories. It was the first literary work
which showed clearly what the children
suffered, and which reached sufficient
people to make its message felt.)

The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his icy hands on kings:

Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down.
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

—“The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses” (James Shirley).

NEWS LETTER

During the summer months coastguardmen on Britain's coasts always keep a sharp look-out to make certain that no children playing by cliffs, rocks and sea are getting into difficulties. This summer, three children and their dog were rescued in an exciting manner at Withernsea, a seaside place in Yorkshire, England. The children were marooned on a concrete pillbox—a large upright block used in Britain for defence in World War II. Water surrounded the pillbox to a depth of many feet and with the sea reaching the cliff face with a great swell, quick action was needed. The pillbox was about 25 yards from the cliff. Coastguardman Shippey saw the children huddled there. He was lowered quickly to the bottom of the cliff, followed by another coastguardman. One by one the children and the dog were hauled up by lines to safety.

SHIRLEY BARBARA

With the name of Shirley Barbara, you may think she is a girl. No, she is a boat with a 7½ h.p. cutboard motor. Shirley Barbara is 12 feet in length, her bow is white in colour. She has a red mast, which enables her to be sailed. She can be rowed too, but she is mostly used with the motor. Shirley Barbara belongs to three boys named Norman, David, and Tony, they are the children who built her.

Shirley and her owners live in Tytan—a wonderful place for boating. Every morning, the children go cruising, rowing, and if the wind permits sailing on Shirley Barbara. They often go six or seven miles from home, but they can trust Shirley Barbara, so everything goes well.

One afternoon, Shirley was lying idle in the sea. Far off she could see the storm-clouds gathering, she, knowing the sea, knew that there was a storm coming—in fact a typhoon. Yet, what could she do, she could not yell for the boys, all she could do was to keep her fingers crossed and hoped for the best.

In the meantime, the wind was blowing stronger and the sea became rougher. Then Norman realised the danger, and with David and Tony at his heels, he rushed to the beach—only to find the rope connecting Shirley and the anchor had snapped, and there was Shirley in the wild sea, covered with water, and waiting to be carried away forever. Poor Shirley Barbara. And poor kids, what could they do, they could not jump into the sea to rescue her, as the sea was so rough and angry, the waves were as high as hills. The next morning, when the typhoon was over, there was no sign of Shirley Barbara.

The kids are now building another boat, and when it is completed they will christen her Shirley Barbara II.

Honour Certificate to Henry D. Littori, aged 14, of 23, Cumberland Road, Kourloon Tong, Kourloon.

A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in winter's day,
Is all the proud and might have
Between the cradle and the grave.

—“Grongar Hill” (John Dyer)



AS BRICK AND HUITZIL RUSH AT EACH OTHER IN FINAL BATTLE — THE HIDEOUS MASK ON THE TIME TOP STARES INANIMATELY.



OUT OF ITS YAWNING MOUTH PEERS A BIT OF BEAUTY, EQUALLY TRANFIGURED.



HIGH ABOVE, FROM THE RIM OF THEIR GREAT NATURAL BALCONY, THE PUEBLOS STARE SILENTLY DOWN ON THE DRAMA WHICH HOLDS THEIR FATE IN BALANCE



PANIC PAUSES ON THE PLAIN BELOW, AS THE NAHUA REALIZE THEIR LEADER HAS DARED TO FACE ALONE, THE DEMON FROM THE GREAT FACE.



A MIGHTY HORSE PAWS NERVOUSLY AGAINST HIS MASTER'S COMMAND TO STAY.



THEN, THE GREAT WAR CLUBS CRASH AS THE TWO CHAMPIONS MEET IN FINAL COMBAT.

NEXT WEEK OUTCOME!

By FRANK GODWIN

In The Mailbag

GORDON CHEUNG wanted his contribution printed this week. Sorry Gordon but that is impossible you will have to wait two or three weeks before I can print it.

SOPHIE MOALEM wrote asking about her certificate. It has been posted to you twice before but it must have been lost in the post. I hope you receive it this time. If, however you don't, would you write again or call in to my office and I will give one to you personally?

The Potato

General opinion holds that the vegetable made its European debut in Spain, taken home by soldiers returning from their conquests of Peru round about 1541. By 1585 tubers brought from America were growing on the estate of Sir Walter Raleigh near Cork; and soon afterwards potatoes jiggled in English pots, though at first they were an expensive rarity. (In a housekeeping book kept by Queen Anne, wife of James I, it is noted that they cost two shillings a pound.)

In 1596 there appeared the first published description of the vegetable—by Bauhin, a noted Swiss botanist. A year later Englishman John Gerard pictured it in his "Herball," and grew the plant in his garden near the Fleet River in the charming suburb of Holborn.

At first the potato met with considerable prejudice. Some people refused to eat it because it was thought to have a harmful effect on the mind; others jibbed because it is not mentioned in the Bible. In France people declared that the potato caused leprosy and fevers; and Russian noses turned up at the sight of what their owners called "the Devil's apples."

Louis XVI did something to champion the outcast. He gave land to an enthusiastic apothecary called Parmentier, so that he might experiment in potato-growing. In 1785, when the first specimens were in flower, His Majesty graciously wore the blossoms in his buttonhole and Marie Antoinette decked her hair with them in the evening. Soon all Paris was talking of the fashionable vegetable. (To this day "parmentier" remains the French culinary equivalent of potato).

In England, until the seventeen-eighties, the vegetable was found only on the tables of the rich; but thereafter its cultivation became very popular and, in 1796, in the country of Essex alone, about 1,700 acres of potatoes were planted for the London market.

1948 finds us thoroughly potato-conscious, which is all to the good, for, in the vegetable world, they rank next to wheat as a source of energy.

So salute the potato, diabetics' delight and hungry man's faithful stopgap through the centuries!

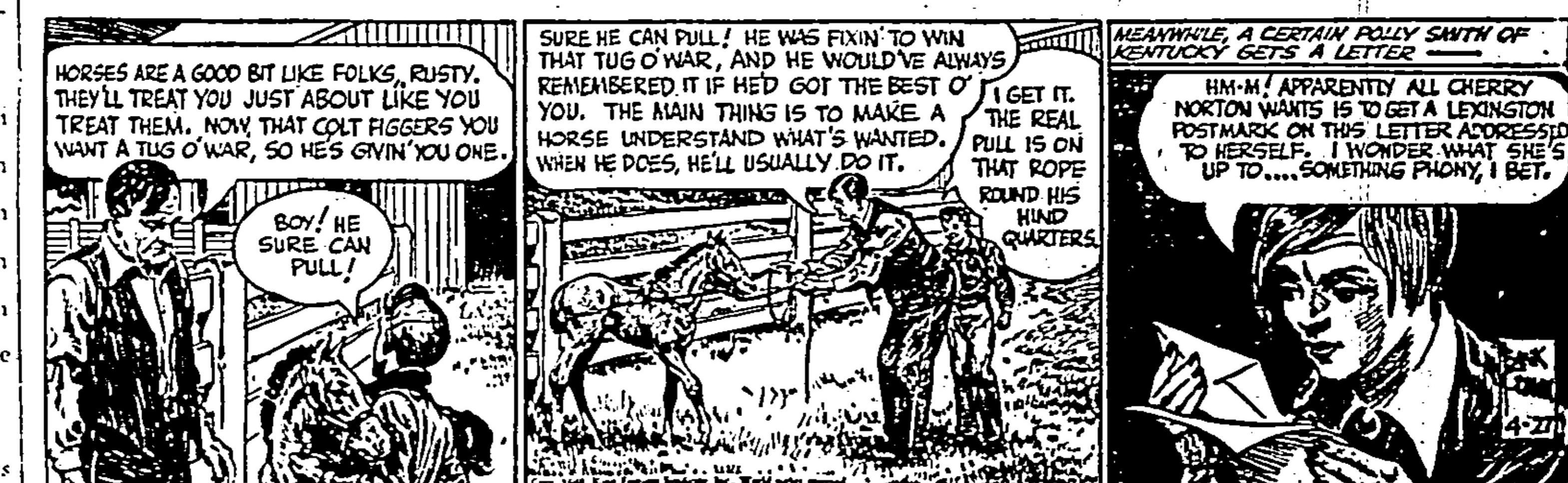
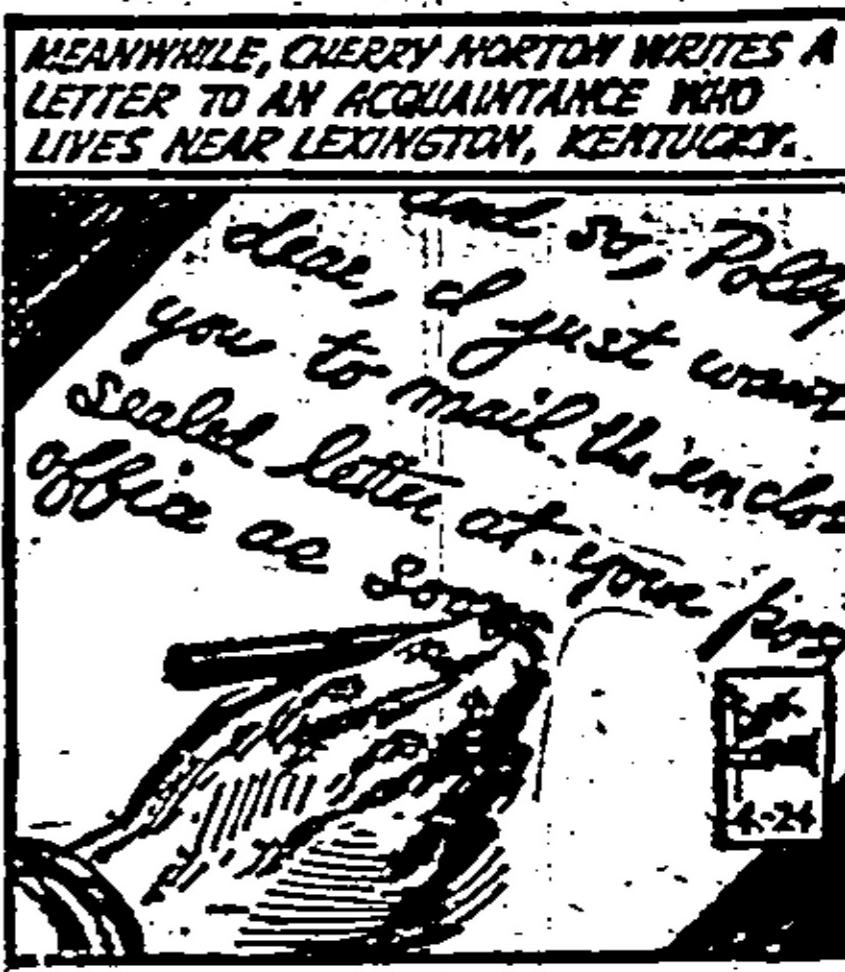
(Weldon's Ladies Journal.)

What Am I?

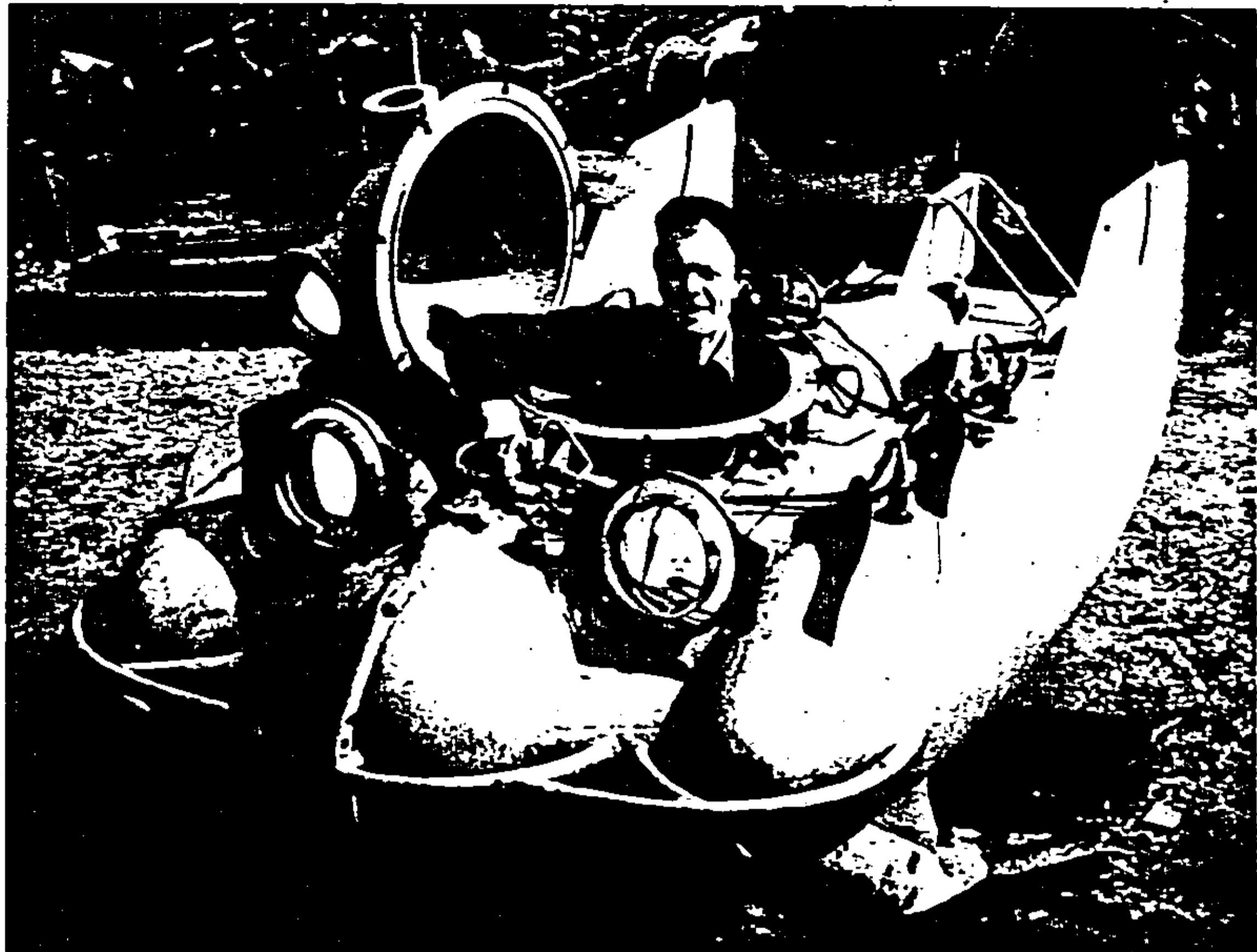
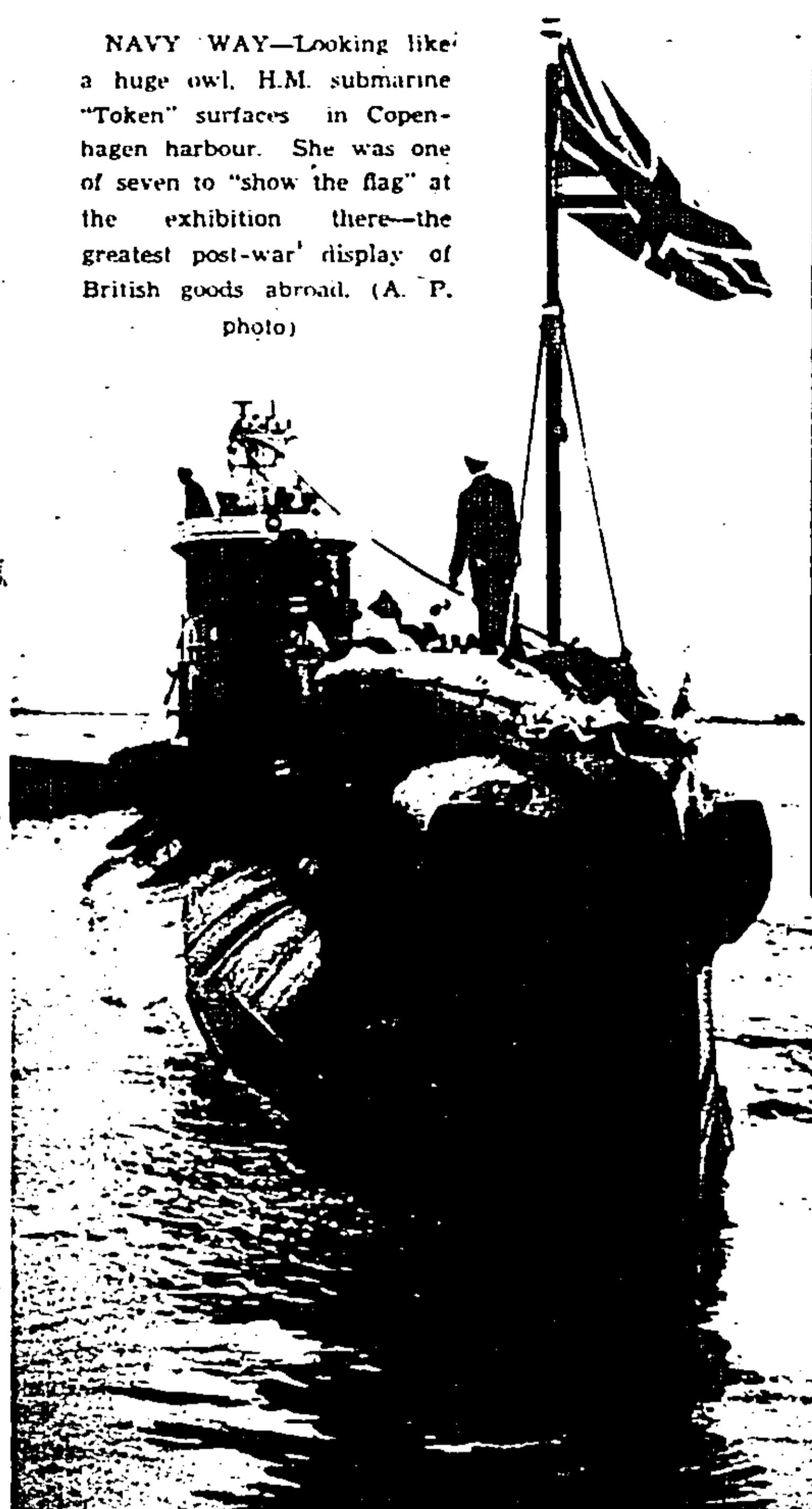
My first is in tribe but no, in man.
My second's in ink but not in plan.
My third is in book but not in word.
My fourth is in tale but not in heard.
My fifth is in where but not in doubt.
My whole is something we can't do without.

248

Michael Irwin, aged 12 years
of Sham Shui Po, Kowloon.

RUSTY RILEY

NAVY WAY—Looking like a huge owl, H.M. submarine "Token" surfaces in Copenhagen harbour. She was one of seven to "show the flag" at the exhibition there—the greatest post-war display of British goods abroad. (A. P. photo)



NO MENACE THIS
—A midget submarine built entirely from scrap metal and designed for salvage operations, completed in Hamburg by Peter Luetjens, shown in the cockpit. Without a power plant, it is towed by surface craft. (A. P. photo)



Mr. T. F. Tsiang, China's delegate, walking past the Republican guards posted at the entrance to the Palais De Chaillot in Paris. (A. P. photo)

SECURITY COUNCIL OPENS IN PARIS. The Security Council meeting during the first day of session in the Palais De Chaillot in Paris, on September 16. (A. P. photo)



Maureen Jude, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wong, who was christened at Rosary Church on September 26. (Mee Cheung)



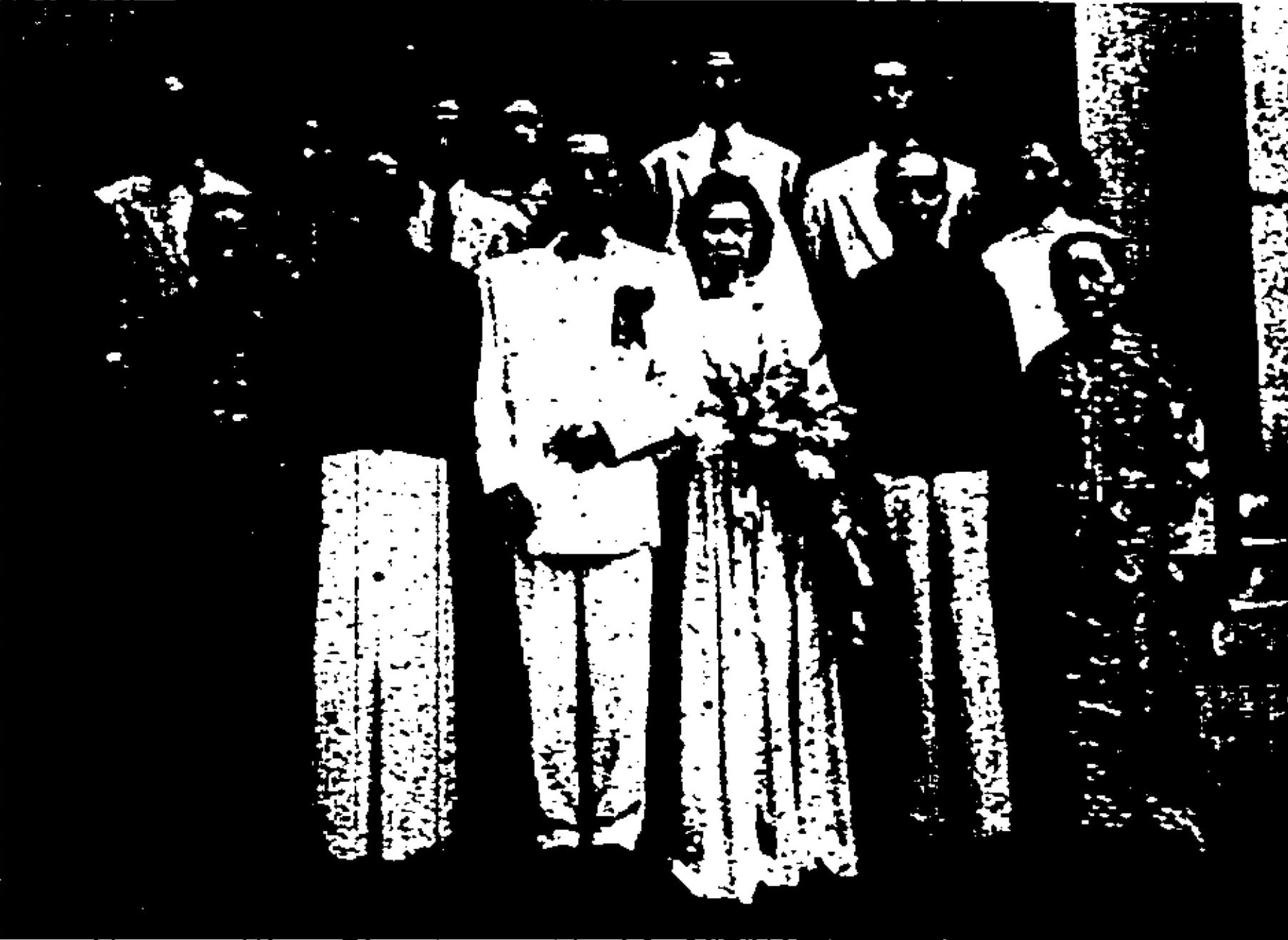
Photo taken at St. Joseph's Church after the christening of Andrew Mullen, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mullen, of Taikoo Dock. (China Mail photo)



Photo taken after the wedding of Mr. L. G. Gosano and Miss Socorro Filomena Baptista at St. Theresa's Church last week. (Golden Studio)



Group photo of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Wong Hok-cheung taken at St. Theresa's Church after their wedding. (China Mail photo)



A wedding group taken following the wedding of Mr. Tang Shui Luen and Miss Maria Chung at the Supreme Court. (Sun Ying Ming Studio)



Mr. and Mrs. Fung Wah Kuen after their wedding at the Supreme Court on September 25. The bride was formerly Miss Tong Sui Ling. (Sun Ying Ming Studio)

UNITED LAUNDRY

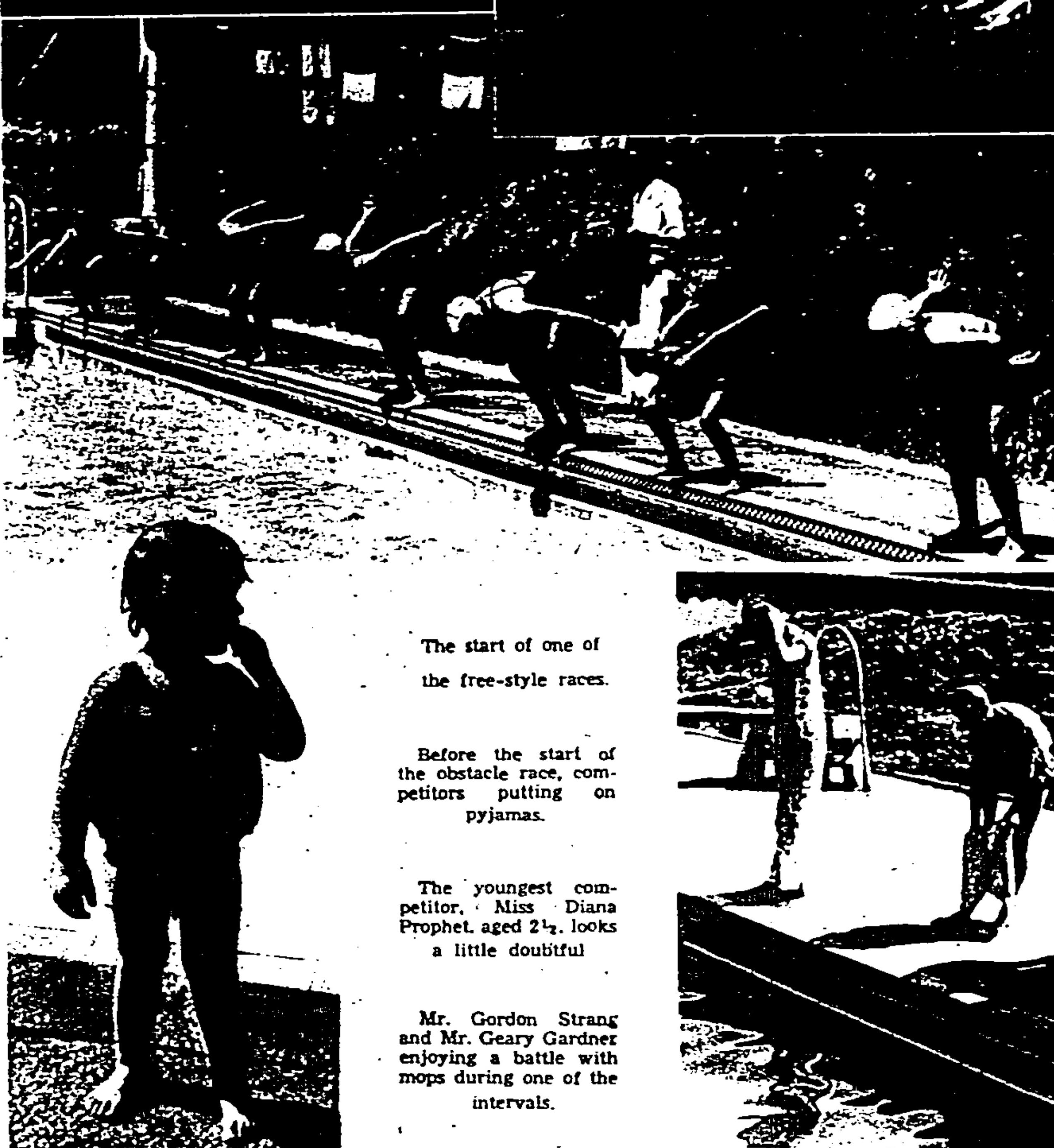
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for every
occasion!*

WORLD'S GREATEST LIGHTER

Swimming Gala At Shek-O Club

The vim and vivacity of youth has been caught in pictures taken by Gainsborough of the swimming gala for school-children at Shek-O Club on Saturday, September 11.



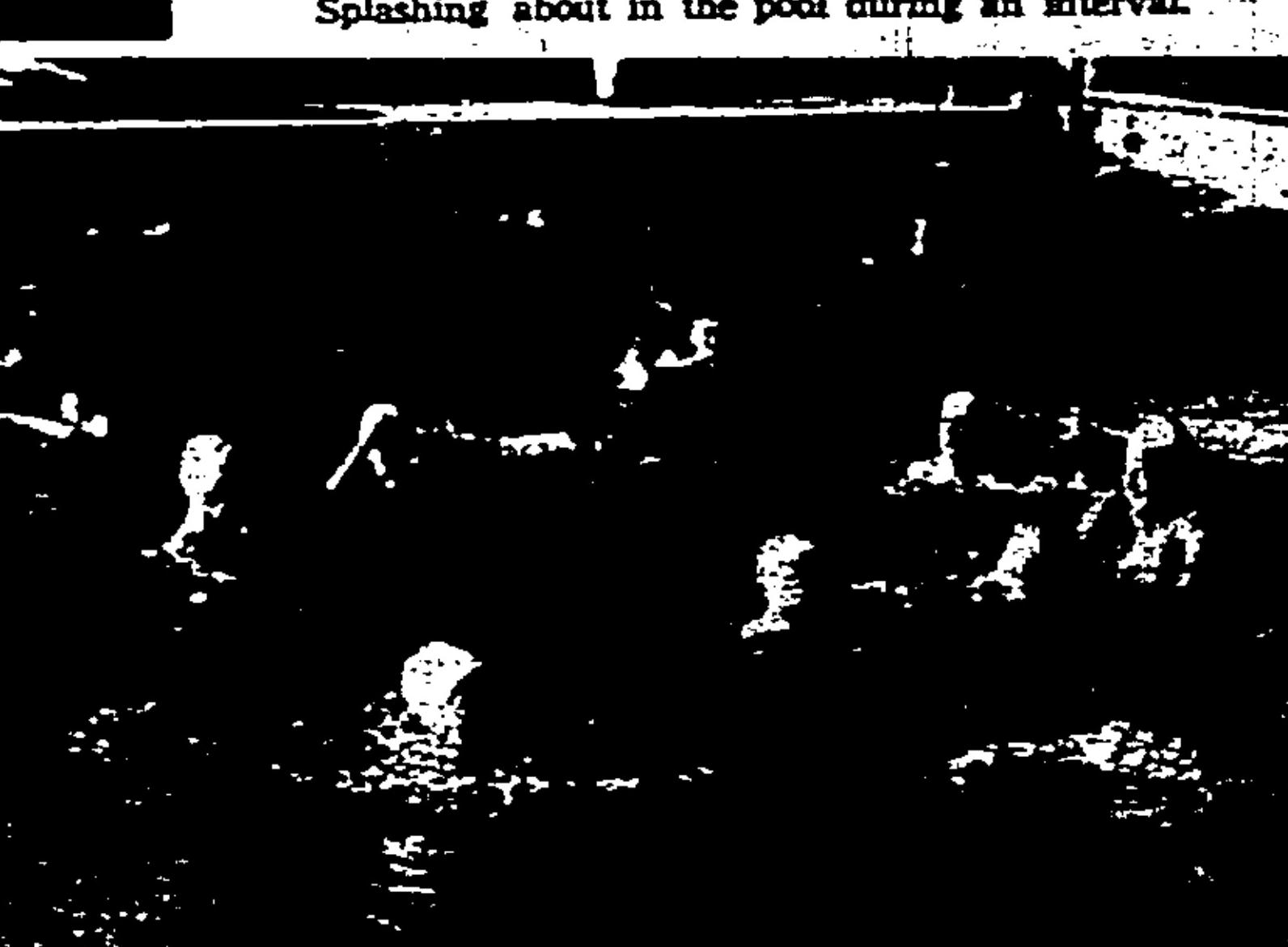
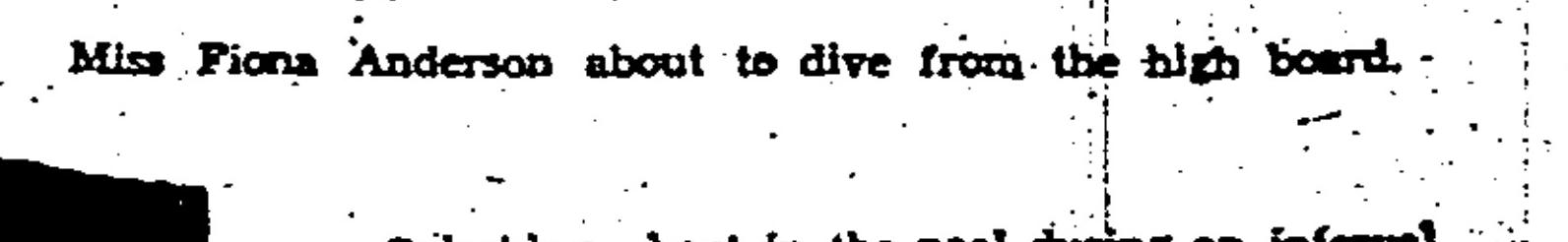
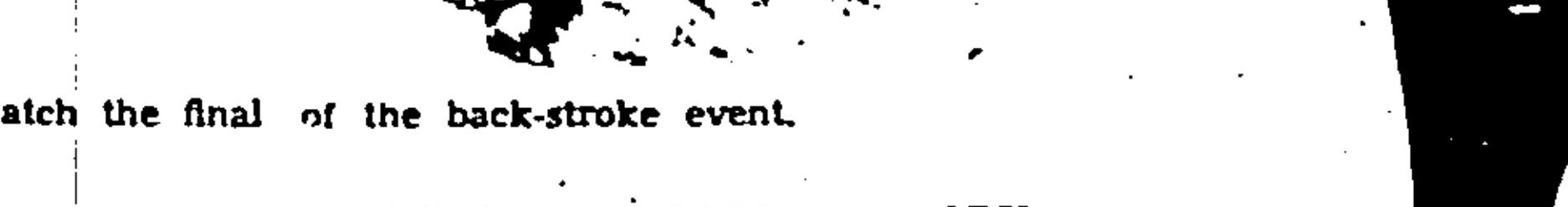
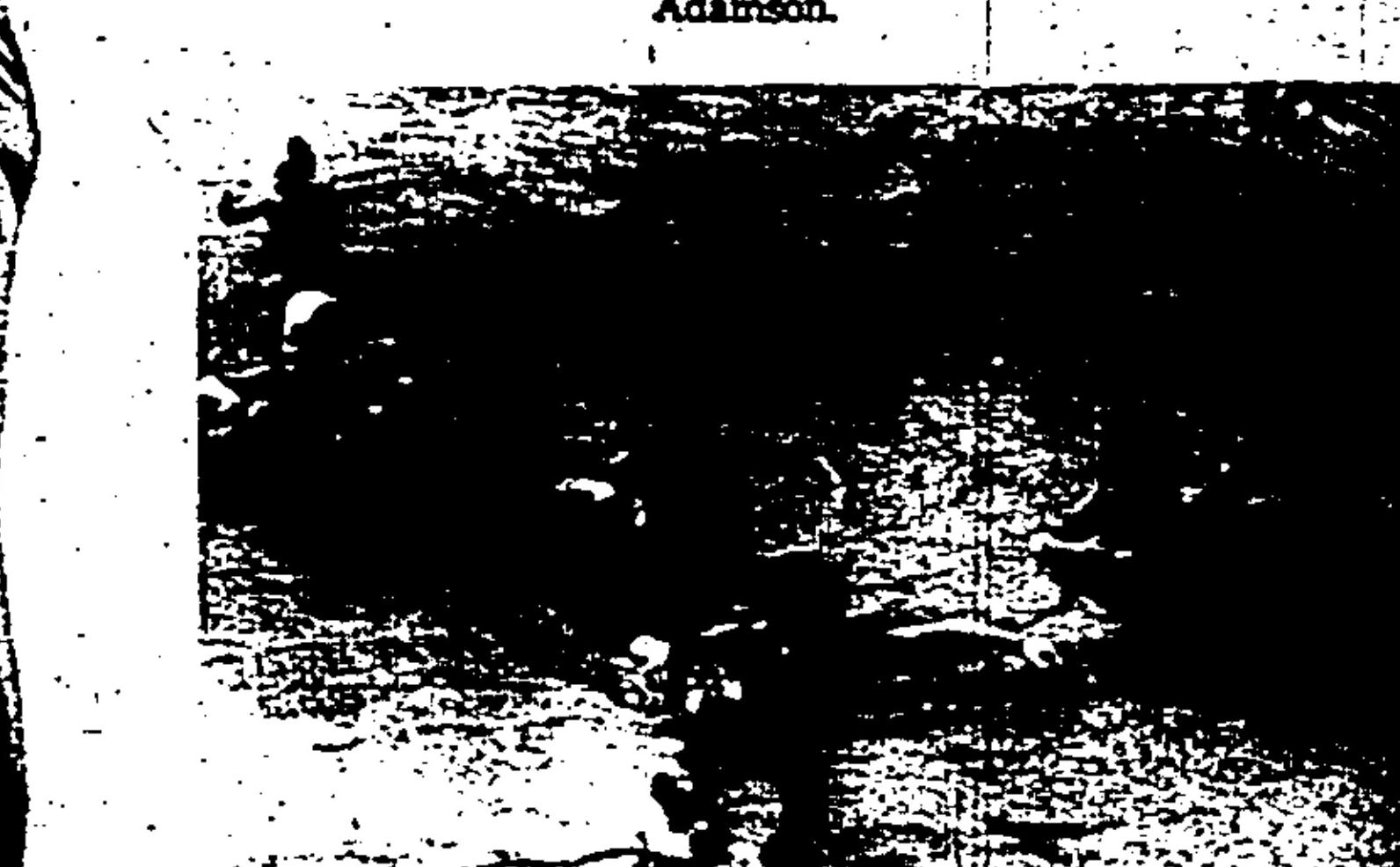
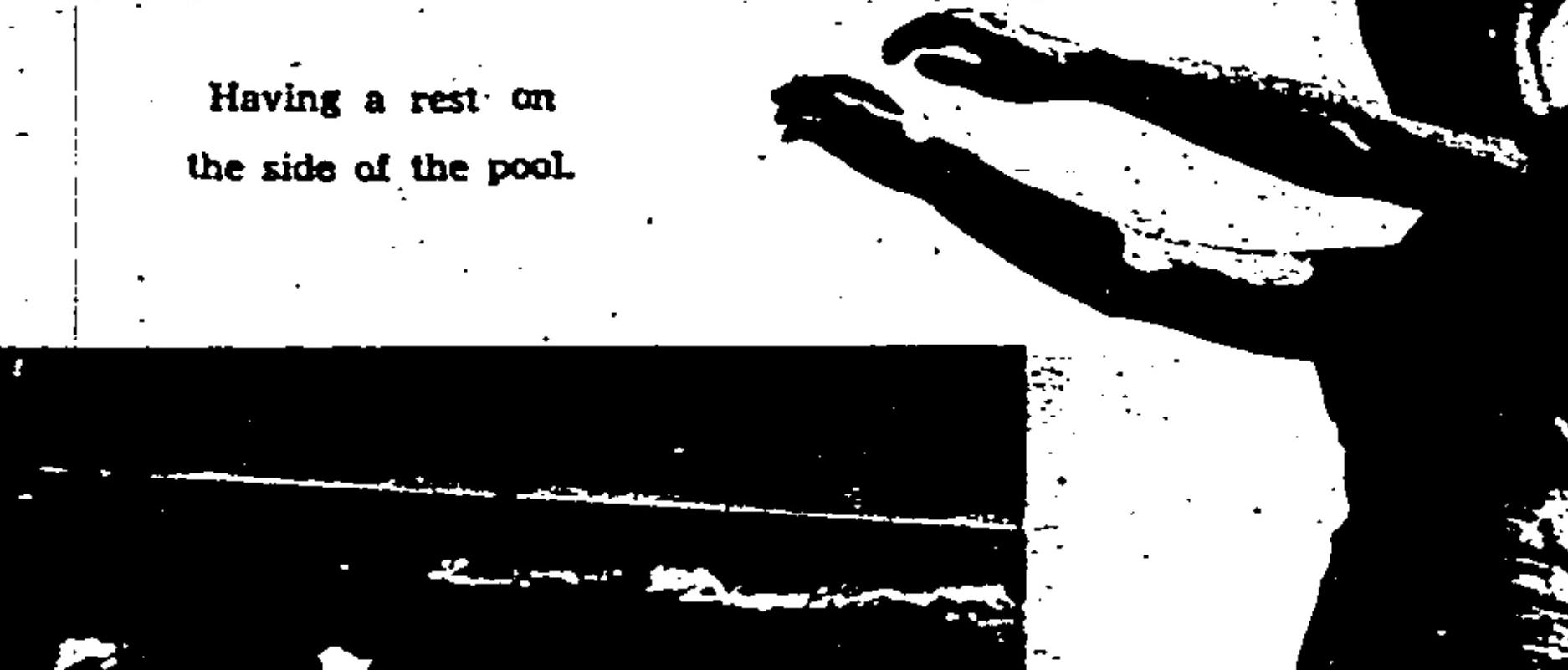
Before the start of the obstacle race, competitors putting on pyjamas.

The youngest competitor, Miss Diana Prophet, aged 2½, looks a little doubtful.

Mr. Gordon Strang and Mr. Geary Gardner enjoying a battle with mops during one of the intervals.



Mrs. J. J. Adamson congratulating Robin Cooke, the winner of the free-style race. Looking on are Mr. D. Fitzroy Williams and Mrs. J. W. Alabaster.



A general view of the Shek-O Club pool.
(Photographs By Gainsborough Studios.)

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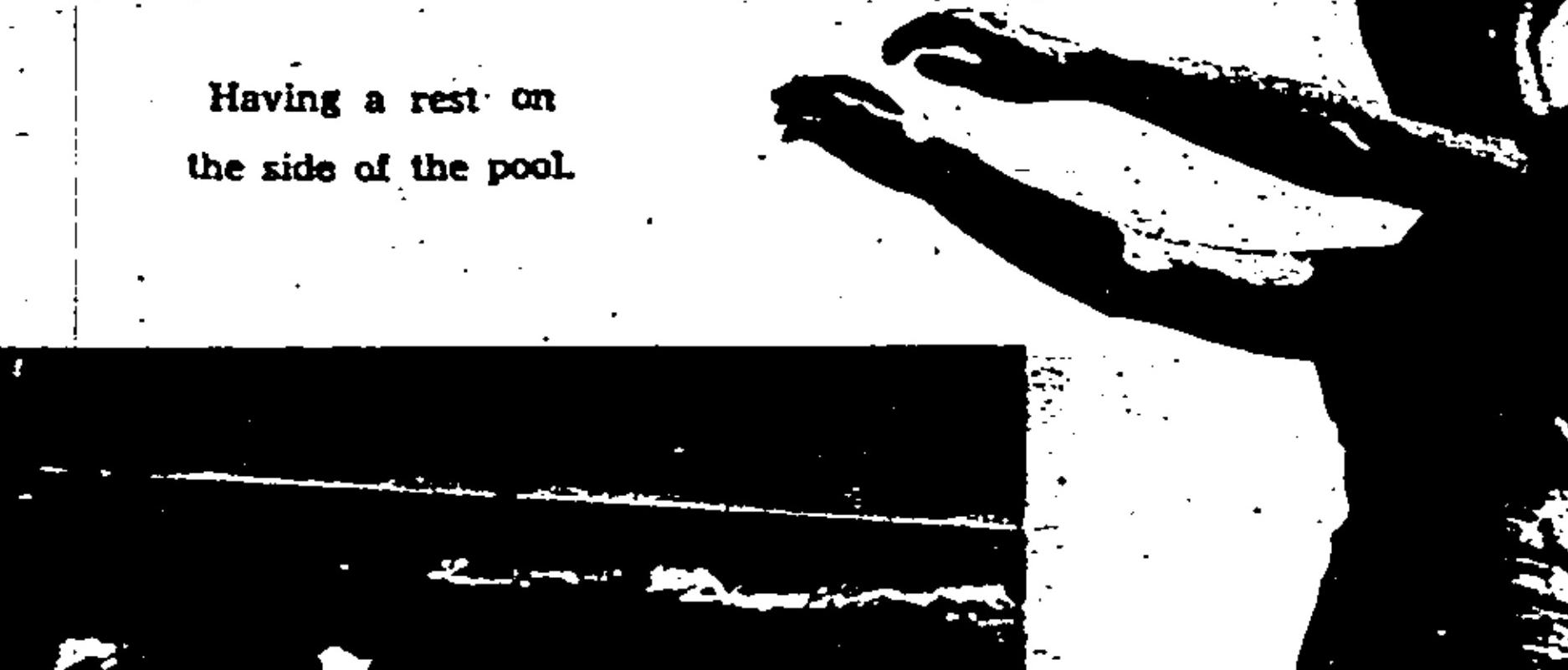
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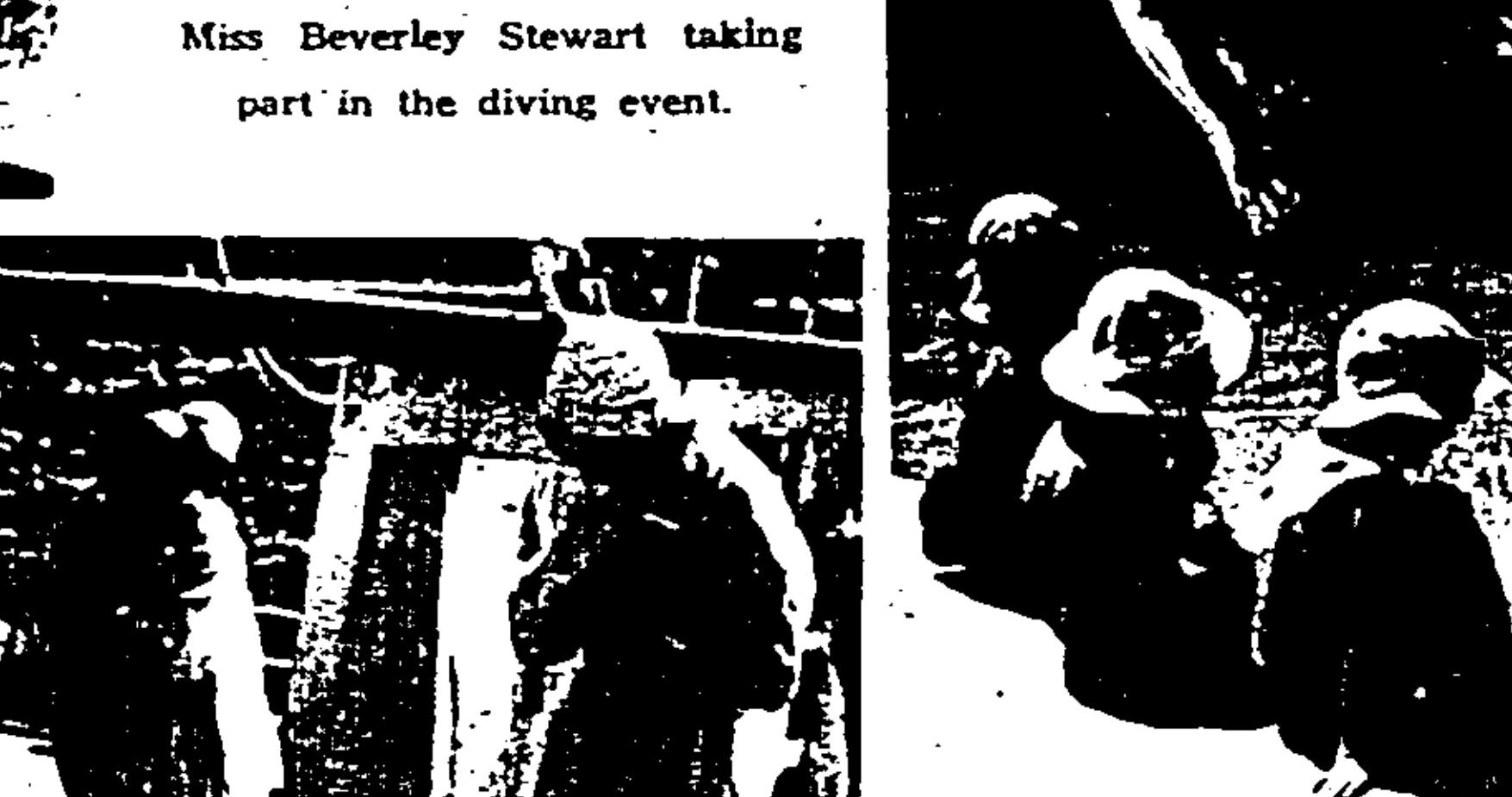
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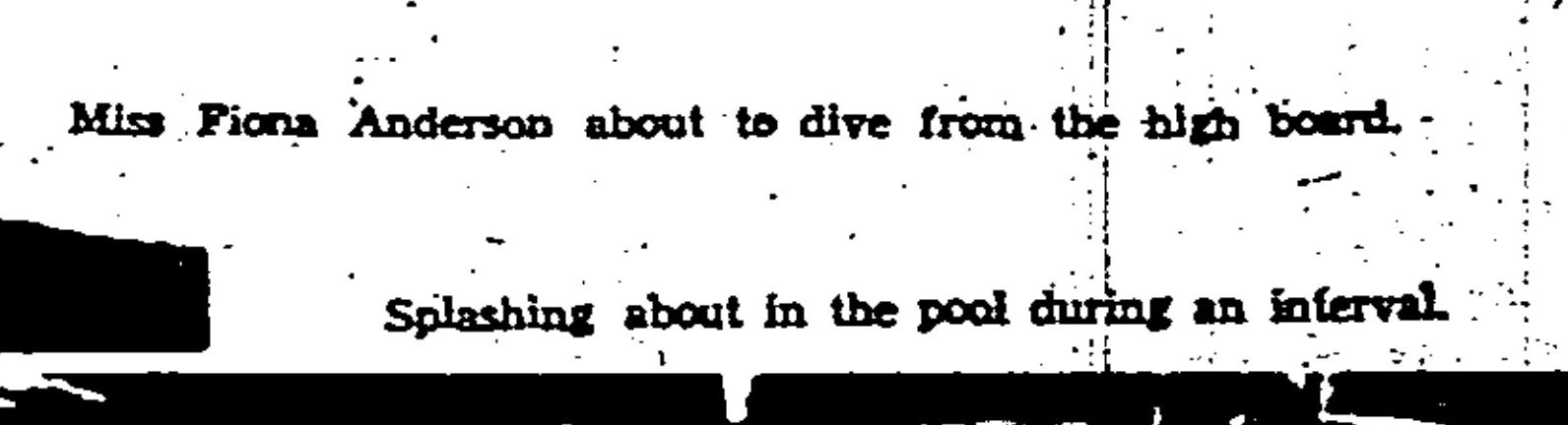
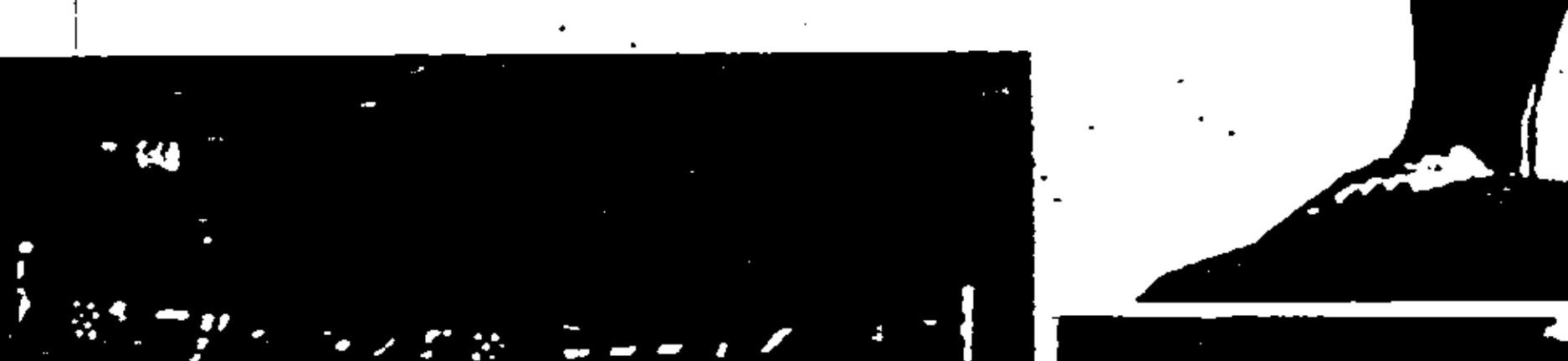
Having a rest on the side of the pool.



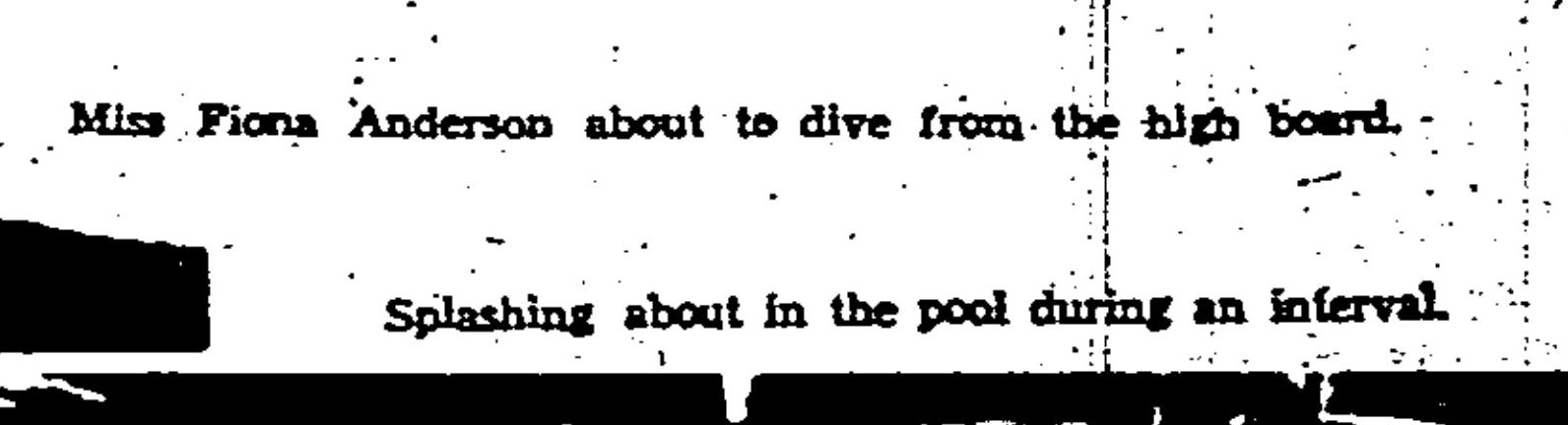
Some of the 60 children who took part in the swimming gala at the Shek-O Club on Saturday, September 11.

Miss Beverley Stewart taking part in the diving event.

Three small spectators watch the final of the back-stroke event.



Nearing the finish of the egg and-spoon race, Peter Rees leading.



Miss Fiona Anderson about to dive from the high board.

Splashing about in the pool during an interval.



A general view of the Shek-O Club pool.

(Photographs By Gainsborough Studios.)

Robbing Mankind Of Atomic Benefits

RUSSIA'S REJECTION OF ATOMIC CONTROL ATTACKED BY McNEIL

NOT SOLVED ANY PROBLEM

New Delhi, October 1.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, said tonight that the Security Council has, so far, not solved any problem, be it Palestine or anything else, that came up before it.
"In fact, it would be more appropriate to call it the Insecurity Council disturbing world peace." The Minister, addressing officers and men of the Royal Indian Air Force during the Gandhi Birthday celebrations, said: "The United Nations organisation is not able to do anything." Referring to the prolonged course of the Kashmir dispute, he stated: "If the Security Council releases us from that embarrassment we shall perform a Kashmir operation also in Hyderabad—with the least amount of danger."—Reuter.

POLICE SHOOT ANGRY VILLAGERS

Dacca, East Bengal, October 1.
Nine persons died and eleven were injured when police fired on villagers near Chittagong, the East Bengal Government announced today.

The villagers were trying to dig a canal through lands belonging to other villagers and attacked the police when ordered to disperse, the communiqué stated.—Reuter.

Defence Council Not Named Yet

London, October 1.
Publication of the personnel of the Western Defence Council had been postponed at the request of Franco, it was officially announced here tonight. It was considered unlikely in official quarters that the publication of the document would now take place before next week. Although no official comment was available there was no evidence here to suggest any divergence of opinion on the major points in the announcement among the five powers concerned—Britain, France, and the Benelux countries.

It was learned from well informed quarters tonight that the delay in publishing the details of the Western Union defence plans, including the names of the principal officers appointed to the Permanent Organisation, is due to request for fuller information by Ministers in the French Government.

The question was briefly mentioned at today's Cabinet meeting but it was understood that next Wednesday's weekly meeting of the Council of Ministers would more fully discuss the arrangements which were to have been announced tonight.

Pending an official explanation, the delay was explained by Paris observers in two ways:

Rigid Secrecy

1.—That the defence talks between the five Western Union powers have been conducted throughout under conditions of the most rigid secrecy for obvious reasons.

Consequently, the plan agreed upon was presented to the five

Combat PILES With American Discovery

It is no longer necessary to suffer pain, itching and torment from piles since the discovery of Chinaloid by an American Physician. Chinaloid starts to work in 10 minutes and not only stops the pain but also takes out the cause of irritation thereby curbing other troubles caused by piles as shown in this picture.

Chinaloid from your druggist to-day, under the stop your piles pains guarantee. Get your money back on return of empty package.

Chinaloid

You'll be glad TOMORROW

You smoked

Philip Morris TODAY!

Call for

PHILIP MORRIS

Mr. Hector McNeil, (Britain), replying to Mr. Vyshinsky's categorical rejection of the plan for international control of atomic energy, today told the Political Council of the United Nations: "If the proposals for control are not accepted, it is our duty to make plain to the whole world who is responsible for robbing mankind of the benefits of atomic energy and for frightening mankind with the hideous spectre of atomic war."

"There is probably no middle way that can fruitfully be taken," he added.

"The world knows how hideous are the possibilities of atomic war."

"If these weapons are ever used, historians will find no parallel in the modern world—they will have to go back to the raging plagues of the Middle Ages, to find a comparison."

Dealing in detail with Mr. Vyshinsky's two-hour speech, Mr. McNeil indignantly denied that Britain had ever changed her attitude to the problem of international control, or had even agreed that this control should be subject to the Security Council, with its veto power.

"At the start we made our position plain and beyond any kind of doubt," Mr. McNeil said. He quoted a speech by Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney

General to the 1946 General Assembly in which he pledged Britain's acceptance of complete control and laid down that it should be independent of the Security Council.

Mr. McNeil added that it was not 12 months later that the Russian Government came forward with proposals, including the suggestion that control should be dependent on the Security Council.

"To say that we varied our attitude because of this Soviet demonstration of interest in the problem is completely false," Mr. McNeil added.

General Confidence

Replies to Mr. Vyshinsky's attacks on the idea of imposing control by stages, Mr. McNeil said:

"From the very start the one thing we knew was that so complex was the problem that inspection and control would have to be undertaken by stages."

He quoted the 1946 General Assembly's resolution recognising this approach and laying down that each stage of control should be established sufficiently to gain general confidence before the next stage was undertaken.

"We all know that the building of confidence in control would depend upon the proper establishment of each successive stage."

"To pretend that we at some late stage varied our attitude to adopt this thesis is the poorest type of propaganda."

Export Advisors

Referring to the publicly given by the British Government to the stand it took on atomic control, Mr. McNeil said:

"It would be interesting to know whether every delegation that takes part in this discussion and makes proposals here has treated its own public comportably."

Mr. McNeil went on to detail the recommendations made by the expert advisers of the Atomic Energy Commission, one of whom was a "distinguished Soviet scientist."

"These experts reported that international control is technically possible, but must be applied at all stages from the mine to the last stage of production, in order to avoid the risk of clandestine production of atomic arms," Mr. McNeil said.

"Therefore, any power unwilling to accept control at all stages will quite understandably be suspected either of sheltering clandestine production or of making clandestine production possible."

He said that several times in his speech Mr. Vyshinsky had declared that it was unnecessary for public safety to have control at all stages. But the experts, including a Russian, "have left us in no doubt as to what they thought should be the principles of control."

Referring to Mr. Vyshinsky's opposition to the proposal to vest ownership of atomic installations in the control agency, Mr. McNeil declared:

"As a junior Socialist, I find it a little unusual to find my

June, 1947 for periodic inspection where justified by suspicion that any power was manufacturing atomic bombs. The other powers on the Commission could not agree to this as it was too loose and did not even provide for resident inspectors.

The Choice

"If my country was given the choice of destroying the existing stock of atomic bombs and outlawing the atomic weapon, or of refusing international control to preserve its sovereignty, I know what my people would choose," said Mr. McNeil.

Mr. Vyshinsky was afraid of the "mechanical majority" in any international body to control the atomic weapon, he added. "Mr. Vyshinsky and the Soviet Government must be persuaded that if an international organisation is set up there will be no such mechanical majority. The only majority will be that of authority and control, co-ordinated to the purpose of finding peace with some kind of security for those who desire nothing so dearly."

Mr. McNeil continued: "These conceptions are revolutionary because this is a revolutionary situation."

"Naturally, these proposals were subjected to detailed and anxious study. The Commission accepted them because they reached the conclusion that with less power they could not discharge the task laid upon them."

"I will take up another argument which I found myself asking again and again was why his attacks were directed against one country in particular—the United States, the only known possessor of the atomic bomb."

"Confidence will not be established by the destruction of one person's stocks alone, but only when the atomic bomb is possessed by no power."

Not Attacking Russia

Mr. McNeil said that he was not attacking the Soviet Union.

"Mr. Vyshinsky knows that we do not know if the Soviet Union has the atomic bomb or not."

"I am not suggesting that we have any right to know. On the other hand, anyone knows that the United States has the bomb, and is willing to make known the secrets of its manufacture provided that she has the assurance from other nations that they will accept international control."

"To destroy plants in the United States and in England, about whose existence we made no secret, would not create world confidence."

"We must try to get rid of confusion—the spearpoint of the Soviet propaganda drive—and realise that the certainty that there will not be an atomic war does not rest on the destruction of bombs in the United States, the Soviet Union or the United Kingdom; but only in the assurance that no one in manufacturing the atomic bomb clandestinely for warlike purposes."

Russian Anxiety

Mr. McNeil said that he understood the anxiety of the Soviet delegate. His Government had leaned over backwards to suit the Soviet Government in this matter.

"These experts reported that international control is technically possible, but must be applied at all stages from the mine to the last stage of production, in order to avoid the risk of clandestine production of atomic arms," Mr. McNeil said.

"Therefore, any power unwilling to accept control at all stages will quite understandably be suspected either of sheltering clandestine production or of making clandestine production possible."

He could not, however, justify the Russian belief that there must be two conventions, a convention banning the atomic weapon and destroying existing stocks, and secondly a convention controlling future atomic production.

He referred to a "surprising statement" by the Russian delegate in an earlier debate that he could not guarantee that after the first convention had been signed the Soviet Government could agree to the second.

Mr. McNeil referred to an "unsatisfactory solution" preferred by the Soviet Government in

the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, complete confidence in proceeding with defence arrangements with all co-operative democratic countries.—Reuter.

Frank Opinion

The informal atmosphere of the Prime Ministers meeting will allow representatives in plenary session, or in smaller discussions, to give their frank opinion on mutual defence proposals. They still have to approve such proposals in detail.

Australia and New Zealand, for instance, are anxious that Pacific Ocean interests be not neglected and that increased United Kingdom and Commonwealth association with West-

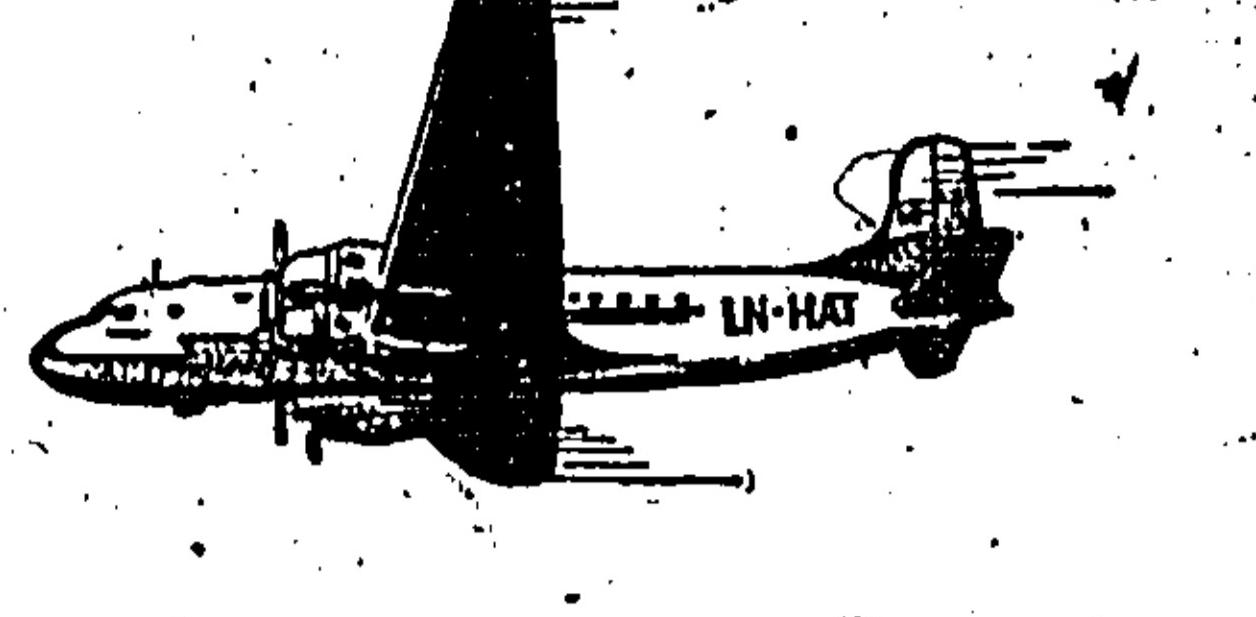


the chair of the Soviet delegation leader. He sat behind Mr. Jakob Malik, with his eyes closed. Now and then he would look at his watch.—Reuter.

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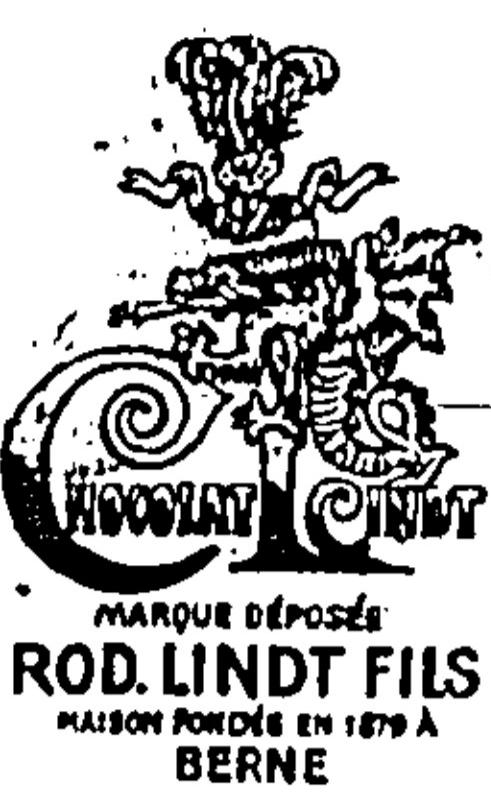
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Guerillas Wreck Bridge



Highly organized Vietnamese Republican Guerrillas blew up this great bridge at Anlac, between Saigon and My Tho, 10 miles from Saigon. After three years of warfare with the French, Vietnamese Republicans still are powerful enough to operate this closely — within 10 miles — of the Indo-China's greatest city. — A.P. Photo.

ANOTHER UNITED STATES—IN AFRICA

FRANK OWEN

interviews the Premier of Southern Rhodesia

"THERE'S going to be a United States of Africa, no sure as the sun comes up," Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told me on the morning of his greatest political triumph.

"How will it happen? First, through the linking together of the two Rhodesias, North and South. Then will follow the entry of Nyasaland with us into the great MIDDLE DOMINION OF AFRICA. Next, a partnership with the Union of South Africa. And in the end, the federation of every one of the territories of this continent into one United States."

A Great Surgeon

The Prime Minister sat in his office, a plain, ground-floor room in a mud brick in dusty, dirty Salisbury. This capital city of a Colony, larger than Hitler's Germany lies in the heart of vast plains.

The Prime Minister was working in his shirt-sleeves at his desk when I went to see him.

Outside his window towers a statue of Cecil Rhodes, the great Englishman who first dreamed all this. Behind him stands an etching of the same man. On one wall hangs the map of Britain's next Dominion. On the other a map of Britain itself. Sir Godfrey is a dapper vital figure of 60 odd, who could be a senior residential officer or a surgeon.

He told me that he had given up his wall-pal practice two years ago. But in the decisive election in which he has just won an overwhelming victory, having given a promise to stand by for a colleague who was called out into the void, he was suddenly summoned to perform an operation for an acute appendicitis. "So right in the middle of the talking battle I had to go to real work again," he said.

15 Years Premier

Four years ago this soft-spoken, capable, energetic man came to this country on a holliday. For 15 years he has been Prime Minister, a longer spell of unbroken service than any other

15 Years Premier.

The present Administration is more and more on its Civil Servants.

Internally, Pakistan is not a difficult State to run. It has no industrial unrest and grows abundant food for itself.

Its chief problems are to digest the vast influx of refugees and to ship sufficient food from West to Eastern Pakistan to offset a possible food shortage there. Both these problems are well on the way to being solved.

As far as external affairs are concerned its chief danger lies in the possibility of worsening relations with India.

It is certain that Pakistan's policy towards India will become more intransigent following the death of Jinnah.

On the one hand there may be concessions, prompted by Civil Servants, on the other, at any time, a sober policy may be abandoned under the influence of public pressure.

A long-term threat to Pakistan, heightened by the loss of its great leader, is that of Communism.

The fanatical Right Wing within Pakistan is led by implacable orthodox Moslem Mullahs, who favour the adoption of rule by Shariah in the coming Constitution.

This would involve such punishments as flogging, off the right hand, for theft and stoning to death for adultery. Such reactionary measures would be bound to create a powerful opposition and Communists might well emerge as the leaders of it.

Another problem which the Pakistan Government must now view with anxious concern is the ultimate outcome of the struggle in Kashmir.

This is by no means merely a prestige matter; it may have a far-reaching effect on the growth of Communism within Pakistan. In the first place, complete conquest by India can only mean the influx of tens of thousands more Moslem refugees into Pakistan.

These cannot possibly absorb without aggravating the present conditions of internal unrest.

The Man Of Peace

No doubt Jinnah had foreseen the ultimate crisis in Hyderabad and had already given his counsel to his Ministers.

It is likely to have been a counsel of peace, for Jinnah was ever a protagonist of legal argument as opposed to violence.

In any case, the Pakistan Cabinet without Jinnah will hardly feel itself strong enough for some time to take such a grave step as declaring war against India in support of the Nizam.

The great question is whether it has sufficient hold over the masses to keep in check a vast upsurge of public opinion.

If Hyderabad can steer clear of the Hyderabad incident, there is no reason why the State should not settle down to an era of moderate prosperity.

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velop Rhodesia we are going to force the native to develop himself. "If he's unwilling to learn to farm his land properly he'll not be allowed to keep it. If he's not able to work efficiently in towns he will not be allowed to dwell or work in towns. Alternatives open to him then will be to seek work in the mines or on the roads, where he can still earn a good livelihood.

Hard Work

"Does this seem rough? The white people have got to work here too, and work hard to build this country. That's why we are imposing a tax on undeveloped land to compel the European farmer to make the best use of his soil. The many are sitting idly on land in the hope that in 20 years they will be digging what they paid for it. I may be wrong, but the majority of my tax, for I have n' 3,000 acres of land, of which only 700 acres are under cultivation."

This policy of work by all is the basis of Huggins' forward creed for a new land.

Unlike his neighbouring Premier, Dr. Mutan, he holds that the native should not only be represented in the Parliament of the country but should have a direct, if we add, vote. What is more, he is prepared, in due time, to admit natives to the Rhodesian House of Commons.

"This, of course, he said, "must be done most gradually and most prudently. We don't contemplate handing over the country to people still in the most primitive stage of development, nor do we ever intend to haul down the Union Jack here."

Sir Godfrey Huggins will leave for the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London on October 16, where one of the main points lie will raise with Whitbread will be the marriage of the two Rhodesias.

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From IAN COLVIN

Each power takes a month in turn to provide a guard of seventy soldiers. None of these people is allowed to speak to the prisoners except to give them instructions.

The prisoners are allowed no newspapers and no radio. Their letters are censored, and yet Admirals Raeder and Doenitz, Rudolf Hess, Walther Funk, Albert Speer, Baldur von Schirach and Baron von Neurath, all know about the big quarrel between the Allies who are guarding about six hundred soldiers that are flown daily into Berlin past with in dash past Spandau prison. They can see the York and Dakota aircraft overhead.

The seven major war criminals have debated on the Berlin crisis and reached the unanimous verdict that this struggle is not for Berlin or for Germany, but for the mastery of the European continent. Some of them have declared loudly that they should be tried in Nuremberg for those who have blocked Berlin, "as it is a crime against humanity."

Hess is proclaiming that Hitler was right all along in his anti-Comintern policy. Rudolf Hess suddenly admitted that he never really lost his memory and that he was shaming in order to mollify the Nuremberg judges.

Architect Speer and Youth Leader Schirach believe that the Berlin crisis could have been avoided if the western allies had been tougher at the start.

Throughout the summer the war criminals have been working in the prison garden under the orders of head gardener Neurath.

Thilo, winter work to stick up envelopes. Raeder has taken over the library and each prisoner can draw three books a week. Speer and Schirach have organised a laundry. Every six weeks they may receive a visitor for one quarter of an hour, and every month one letter.

A French chaplain holds a service every Sunday and Hess is the only one who does not attend.

Funk plays the organ now that he has recovered from his operation. Funk had a haemorrhage and was given two blood transfusions by a British soldier, although it was kept secret from both Funk and the doctor that he was being saved by British blood.

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BRITISH LODGE STRONG PROTEST

Berlin, October 1. The British control officer in the Berlin air safety centre lodged a strong verbal protest with the Russian control officer tonight after two Russian Yak fighters had this afternoon "buzzed" a British airlift plane bound for Berlin.

"Two Russian Yak fighters made a mock attack on a Bristol Way, later aircraft bound for Gatow," a British official statement said. The British plane was flying at 1,000 feet about five miles northwest of the Russian airfield at Schoenwald. This was the second Western "buzz" protest in three days.

On Wednesday, the Americans handed a written protest to the Russian controller at the air safety centre charging that "during the past several days a number of Soviet aircraft have been operating in such a manner as to endanger United States aircraft engaged in airlift operations to and from Berlin."—Reuter.

Economic Merger Soon

Frankfurt, October 2. The final three-power agreement on the economic merger of the three Western occupation zones of Germany is expected within a few days.

Diametrically Opposed

The Truce Commission believes that the non-co-operative towards the United Nations exhibited by the local Jewish authorities is diametrically opposed to the statements by responsible spokesmen of Israel's Provisional Government pledging the utmost co-operation with the United Nations efforts," the cable concluded.

In Paris, Dr. Ralph Bunche, the acting Palestine Mediator, complained to the Security Council about the lack of co-operation from both Arabs and Jews.

Dr. Bunche said that the assassination of Count Bernadotte has thrown a "tragic light on an exceedingly serious situation in the Holy Land" and added that the safety of United Nations personnel was endangered.

The final approval tests on approval of the merger in Washington and Paris.—Associated Press.

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Plot To Overthrow Siam Govt

Bangkok, October 1. Siamese police today arrested what was officially described as a major plot to overthrow the Siamese Government by force.

Squadrons of armed police swooped on the alleged plotters just before dawn and arrested 22 persons, including a number of military officers—retired and on active service—as well as civilian officials.

More arrests are expected, the police said. A Government spokesman told Reuter that the authorities had known of the existence of the plot for a long time but the arrests were deliberately postponed until today—the day the plotters had set for their coup, he said.

Siam's present Government, headed by Marshall Phibul Songkhram, took office in April, five months after he assumed power by a military coup d'état.

Rumours of plots and counter-plots have been heard in the capital on many occasions since the coup last year but this was the first time large-scale arrests had taken place.—Reuter.

Movie Pioneer Dies At 81

Amman, October 1. Thomas Armit, a pioneer in the motion picture industry, has died here at the age of 81.

His invention of the Vitascope Projector 52 years ago, it was claimed, liberated the motion picture from peep show and founded the screen show in the United States. This was one of many motion picture devices which he later patented.

Last Spring he was awarded an Oscar by the Academy of Motion Pictures Art and Sciences.—Reuter.

Britain's Finest Art In Galleries

London, October 1. Owners of many of Britain's finest art collections are lending their pictures to public galleries throughout the country to escape increasing maintenance costs.

Some of their collections, their value almost incalculable, contain masterpieces never before seen by the public.

One of the reasons for this new trend is that owners, unable to face increasing maintenance charges for their mansions, have moved to smaller quarters where suitable hanging space is not available.

Others have found that fuel allocations are too small to provide a correct temperature for the pictures. Rather than store them and risk deterioration, they prefer to have them properly hung in the galleries.

The Duke of Devonshire is one of the latter group. "We are faced with the problems of light and heat," his assistant, Librarian at Chatsworth House, said. "The pictures would be better off in galleries because in a few years of conditions here they would deteriorate seriously."

Famous Cartoon
About 20 of the Chatsworth collection are already on loan to

museums. Another 60, the best, will be exhibited here in October, then rehung in museums. They will include Holbein's cartoon of Henry VIII, never before publicly exhibited.

The Earl of Ellesmere recently sold Bridgewater House, Bledlow. Part of his magnificent collection there has been loaned to the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh.

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The Ministry of Works is encouraging art owners to lend their works for display in government buildings and Embassies abroad.—Associated Press.

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BRITISH OBLIGATIONS IN LOAN AGREEMENT

Washington, October 2.

American delegates to the International Monetary Conference have been sounding out the British on their obligations under the \$3,750,000,000 British loan.

Closed conferences have been taking place between sessions of the governing boards of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, diplomatic officials disclosed on Friday.

TELEVISING A WATER FLEA

London, October 1.

The nub of the British-American talks is the requirement in the British loan agreement that England make the pound sterling freely convertible into dollars in foreign exchange. This requirement was waived temporarily last year with American consent.

There is no belief that England will be able to restore "convertibility" in the near future. But the United States would like to get a pledge from England that she will work toward the goal of convertibility as rapidly as possible.

Britain attempted to make good the requirement in July of last year, but the effort quickly brought on the British dollar crisis.

The rush of other nations to convert their unpayable pounds into dollars almost exhausted what was left of the loan and caused such a drain on Britain's dollar reserves that top British officials flew to Washington for help. The wily agreement followed.

American officials have no hope in the present multitude of pinning down a date when convertibility can be resumed. But they wish to keep in touch with Britain's economic progress. Moreover, since this suspension was taken by executive action only, the Americans would like to have the loan agreement formally amended.

Both were in the Czechoslovak team.

Their first bams were announced yesterday.

Both are 26. Zajopek, the Czechoslovak Olympic discus star, will be married to Dana Ingrova, the country's champion javelin hurler, in what flowered into a romance during the London Olympic Games.

Both were in the Czechoslovak team.

Their first bams were announced yesterday.

Both are 26. Zajopek is a lieutenant in the Czechoslovak Army. She was a kindergarten teacher and nurse at the Baťa Shoe factory city of Zlín. Associated Press.

Olympic Romance Brings Bams

Prague, October 2.

Emil Zajopek, the Czechoslovak Olympic discus star, will be married to Dana Ingrova, the country's champion javelin hurler, in what flowered into a romance during the London Olympic Games.

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UN Makes East And West Closer

Paris, October 2.

Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, president of the United Nations General Assembly, said yesterday the U.N. "will bring the East and West closer together and not drive them apart."

Mr. Evatt told newsmen he would not bet "one franc on the breakup of the U.N." and warned against "selling the United Nations short."

"If we could only have a truce in politics, we could really have some great results," he said.—Associated Press.

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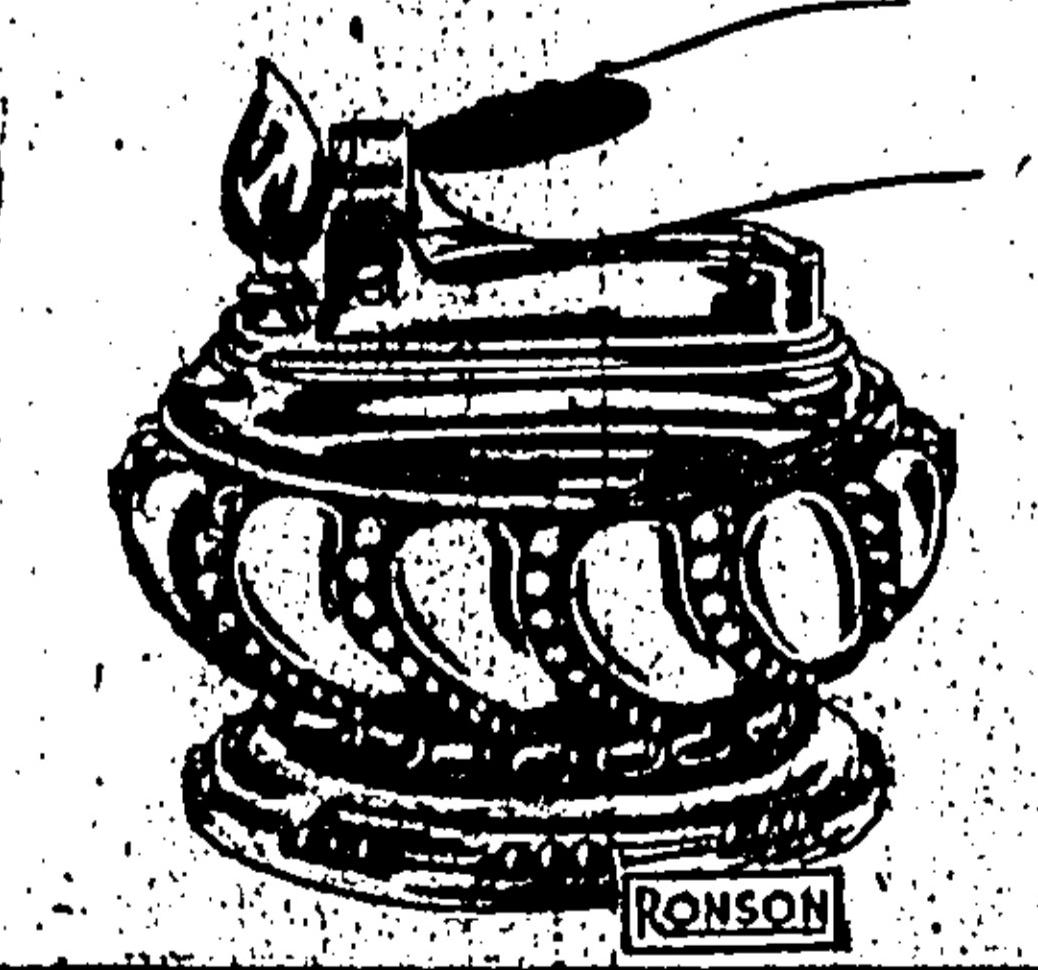
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COUNT BERNADOTTE'S LAST REPORT

racial ambitions which have so often led them into strife.

Months Of Action

It was, therefore, inevitable that the last report of Count Bernadotte on his mission as mediator of the United Nations, which he completed a few days before his death at the hands of Jewish assassins, should have commanded a most instinctive assent from Britain's public—and that

of a most complex and intricate problem which confronted him.

A mere catalogue of the report's main features and conclusions gives an assurance of practical common sense. Count Bernadotte gave great prominence and emphasis to the need for firm action by the United Nations. That action should first take the form of the conversion of the existing truce into a formal peace, or at least an armistice, and the taking of the necessary political decision to present both Arab and Jews with an outline of the settlement to which they must assent without delay.

This was the report of a man

who knew what he was talking about.

Count Bernadotte, it is true, spent only three and a half months on his mission of peace but, as the simple log of his journeys shows, they were

months of tremendously vigorous

action. He brought to his work

great talents and wide experience

of similar work for peace in most

difficult circumstances. The report itself is evidence that in that time he had used his unique opportunities for access to all parts of the Middle East and to leaders of both sides to make himself master of a most complex and intricate problem which confronted him.

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By W. Taplin

Those aspirations have not been neglected. On the contrary, Britain's intervention was originated and sustained by sympathy with the profound, but largely constructive, ideals of a Jewish community. But the more valuable side of Britain's contribution was as usual the practical—the attempt to secure conditions in which Jews and Arabs could live at peace together, rather than the promotion of those religious and

political aims which have so often led them into strife.

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US SMILES AT SPAIN EMBARRASSES UK GOVT

London, October 1.

The British Labour Government today finds itself in a dilemma because of the United States moves to make friends with the Franco regime in Spain.

Asked what Britain's views are on the question of bringing Spain into the Western Union defence bloc, a Whitehall spokesman declared: "The policy of Government had been repeatedly defined and only last week, it was again reaffirmed in the House of Commons that our attitude has not changed."

"We do not like the Franco regime and do not wish to recognise it and there consequently can be no prospect of our getting closer to Franco," he said. "It could provide air bases for superforts and it is believed that the United States some time ago made known its disapproval in this respect."

The question diplomatic quarters in London are now asking is: Will proponents of closer relations with Madrid begin to bring pressure to bear on London to patch up the quarrel which led to the withdrawal of the power's Ambassador from the Spanish Foreign Office?

British military experts, among them the new Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the West European defence bloc, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, are reported to be all in favour of adding Spain as the sixth power to the five already included in the group, that is, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

Eire To Abolish Last Crown Link

Cobh, Eire, October 1.

Premier John Costello, back today from a tour of Canada and the United States, stated that legislation to abolish the 1936 external relations Act would be introduced in the Dail when it re-assembled in Dublin next month.

Mr. Costello first announced the Eire Government's intention to abolish the Act—Eire's last link with the British crown—during his American tour.

Forced To Flee Because Of Persecution

Warsaw, October 1. A former Columbia University professor told a press conference here today that he has been forced to flee from the United States because of political persecution.

Dr. Viktor Sharenkov said that the FBI was teaming up with "national traitors" like Mikajevic, Nagy, Dimitrov and others to persecute progressive people.

Dr. Sharenkov, Vice President of the American-Slav Congress and President of the League of America and Bulgaria, said that American warmongers have now turned to anti-Communist propaganda to divert the society's attention from serious domestic difficulties.

However, in spite of the persecution, the progressive organisations in the United States do not cease their fight for peace" and the Wallace Party is increasing in strength from day to day, he added.

Dr. Sharenkov will spend a month in Poland before returning to Bulgaria.—United Press.

KOREA ASKS TO JOIN DISCUSSION

Paris, October 1. Dr. John M. Chung, the Korean representative at the United Nations, today formally asked the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, that Korea should be allowed to take part in the discussion of the country—now divided between Soviet and American occupation—in the General Assembly's Political Committee. —Reuter.

Declaring today that the Act was neither one thing or the other, Mr. Costello said: "There is no such thing as the King being the symbol of co-operation."

"There can be plenty of co-operation with Britain on the basis of Republican reforms or any other forms."

"This is a constructive and not a destructive proposal and will bring unity in our own country."

Mr. Costello said that he was not surprised that Ireland had not been invited to the forthcoming Commonwealth conference in London as it had not been the practice for Irish ministers to attend any of these conferences.

There was no sinister significance in it.

Pigeon Holes

Asked if he expected a revision of Commonwealth relations, Mr. Costello replied: "I do not think it helps anything to be trying to fit these international relations between groups of countries that have something in common and trying to put them in pigeon holes."

"I think you would have a better conception of a league of nations without the crown."

Mr. Costello added: "You can still have the crown for anybody who wants it."

Certain countries have a traditional desire for the link, but it is not essential, any more than that the western European Pact for economic and political purposes requires any formal link."

"The Commonwealth will not be as strong as it might be unless they abandon this conception."

Asked whether Eire would enter into any plans with western Europe, Mr. Costello said: "I made that position clear. Until partition is ended we cannot have anything to do with any relations of that kind." What would happen if war broke out was a matter for the Eireann Parliament, he said.—Reuter.

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD, OCTOBER 3, 1948

Sokolovsky Returns

Berlin, October 1. Marshal Vasili Sokolovsky, the Soviet Military Governor in Germany, returned today to Berlin from Moscow where he has been having discussions on the Berlin situation with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov. It was recently learned here.—Reuter.

DR. DADOO MAY LEAVE NOW

Pretoria, October 1. Dr. Yusup Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was granted a temporary interdict in the Supreme Court today restraining the Minister of the Interior, or any of his officials, from preventing his departure from the Union.

Counsel for Dr. Dadoo said that he had been refused transport in a Swiss Airline after being granted a passage by the Swiss Consul.

The refusal was alleged to have been made by the commander of the plane.

Later in court, the Judge said that if Dr. Dadoo's statement was true there had been "serious intervention" of a switch in Labour policy.

But how to reconcile such a step with the repeated insistence by the Socialists that there can be no rapprochement with Madrid so long as the totalitarian regime, with its record of close association with the Nazis and fascists in the Axis, lasts?

Political charrers believe that any gesture to Franco such as inclusion in the West Defence bloc, admission to the UN and inclusion in the Marshall Plan, would split the Attlee Government and it would furthermore have the shattering effect on the results of the next General Elections with moderate minded people swinging away from the Labour Left that their pledges mean nothing.

It is difficult to see any way out for the Labour Government.

"It may be," one qualified observer declared, "that the situation may become so tense that we shall be obliged to seek friendship with Spain which could hardly remain neutral. That would be the only way that the Attlee Government could enter into a military pact with General Franco by stamping public opinion and that would be an operation of no mean size."—United Press.

No Aggressive Intentions

Quetta, October 1. Pakistan's Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, said today: "We have no aggressive intentions against any country, least of all against India, but if we are attacked, we will fight to the last Pakistan."

"The fate not only of the Moslems of this sub-continent, but even of the Middle East countries depends on the freedom and independence of Pakistan."

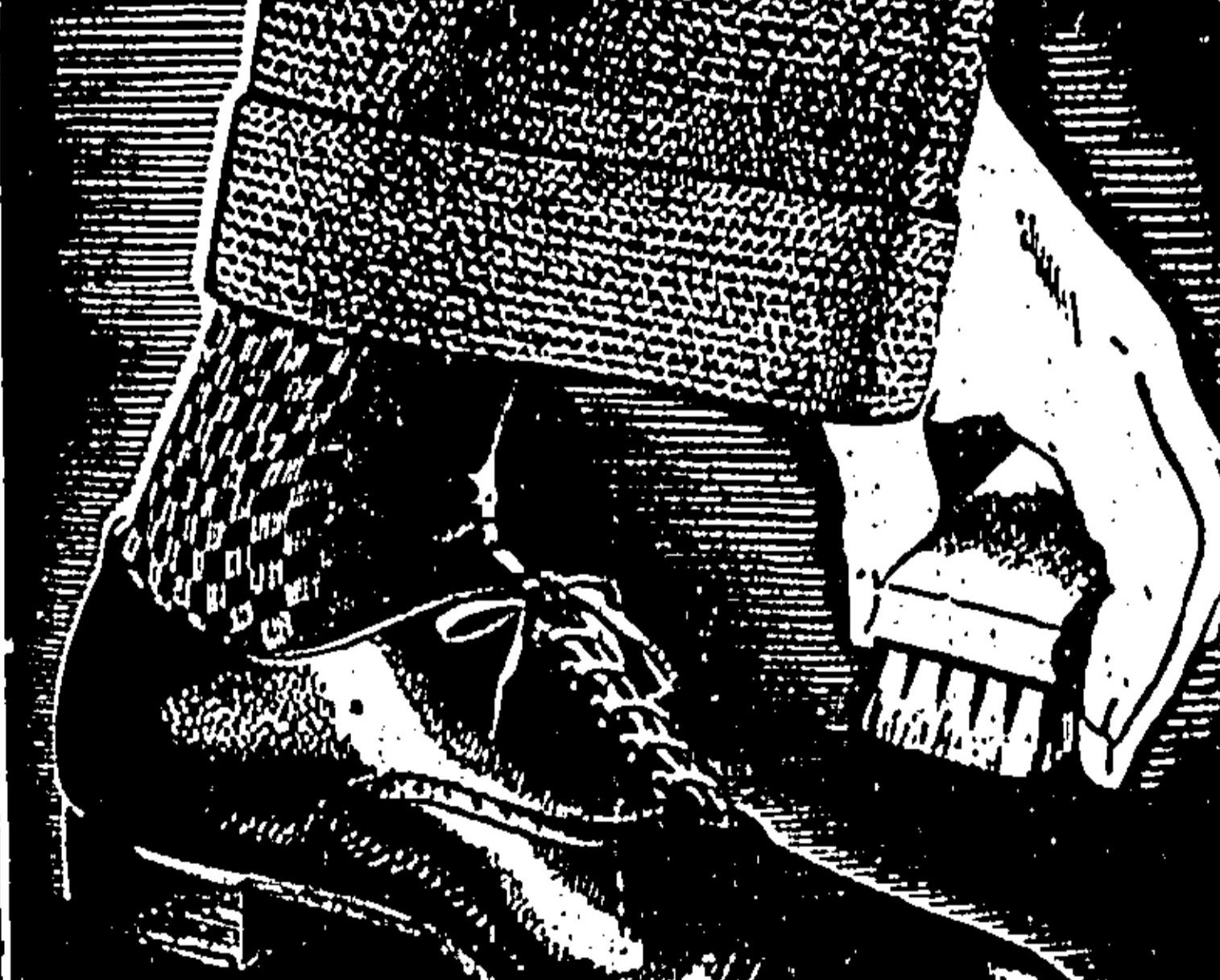
The Premier said that his Government was giving the highest priority to defence expenditure and, if necessary, would provide people with air raid shelters and guns even at the cost of bread and butter.—Reuter.

The recommendations will not, however, operate until consultations are held with the National Price Committee.

The price increases were: coal 22.5 per cent a ton; electricity 19.5 per cent a kilowatt-hour; gas for domestic users 3d per cubic foot; 25 per cent for others, by contract; gasoline 3d francs a litre for priority users (as against 32 francs at present) and 9d francs for non-priority users.

Meanwhile, efforts continued today to avert a threatened strike of 350,000 miners which would deprive France of 145,000 tons of coal a day and possibly paralyse railways and industries.

The miners' Federation, affiliated to the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour, tonight called on France's 335,000 miners to come out on strike on Monday, October 4, but M. Robert Lacoste, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, has appealed to the miners to abandon the strike.—Reuter.



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CHIFLEY SAYS PAPER "STOLEN OR FORGED"

Canberra, October 1. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. J. B. Chifley, declared today that he would probe an Opposition Member of Parliament's possession of what he alleged to be either stolen or forged details of secret British Cabinet talks on Australian security.

A document was produced in Parliament by the Country Party leader, Mr. Arthur Fadden, who said it contained an account of the London talks between Mr. Chifley and the Cabinet.

The Premier told Parliament today that the document had been stolen or was a forgery. "I shall take steps in my own way to have this matter examined," Mr. Chifley declared.

According to Mr. Fadden, the United States had said that it would pass no further secret information to Australia because of the Commonwealth's security "leaks." He also said that America had sought an assurance from Britain that no secret information would be handed over to Australia.

Mr. Chifley said that he was not accompanied by any Australian official when he attended the Cabinet meeting. "If the statement in the document is true," he added, "it could only have been recorded by an officer of the British Cabinet."

He accepted that the Minister of the Interior had given no instructions, and the Minister had made it clear that he would instruct his department not to prevent Dr. Dadoo's departure.

"It would be a document of completely secret character. Therefore, if the statement in the document is true, Mr. Fadden is quoting from a stolen document.

Mr. Fadden then quoted from "the Executive Minutes" of the CSIR.

Not Sure

The Minister for Defence, Mr. John Dedman, he alleged, had told the Council that Britain was not sure that the CSIR could be trusted with information.

Mr. Fadden also alleged that Mr. Dedman had also referred to the fact that news of Communist appointments in the Council had "undoubtedly influenced other countries."

He also alleged that Mr. Dedman had told the Council that it could not continue to function as at present if it was to do defence work.

Mr. Calwell replied that the Opposition's whole campaign had been aimed at persuading Britain and America that the Chifley Government was communist-dominated.

The Opposition, Mr. Calwell said, had tried to convince these two countries that Australia ought not to get secrets which it needed. In doing this, the Opposition had done a great disservice to Australia, he added.

Mr. Calwell said that Sir Percy Sillitoe, the British military intelligence chief, and other experts who had visited the country, were "perfectly satisfied" with Australian security.—Reuter.

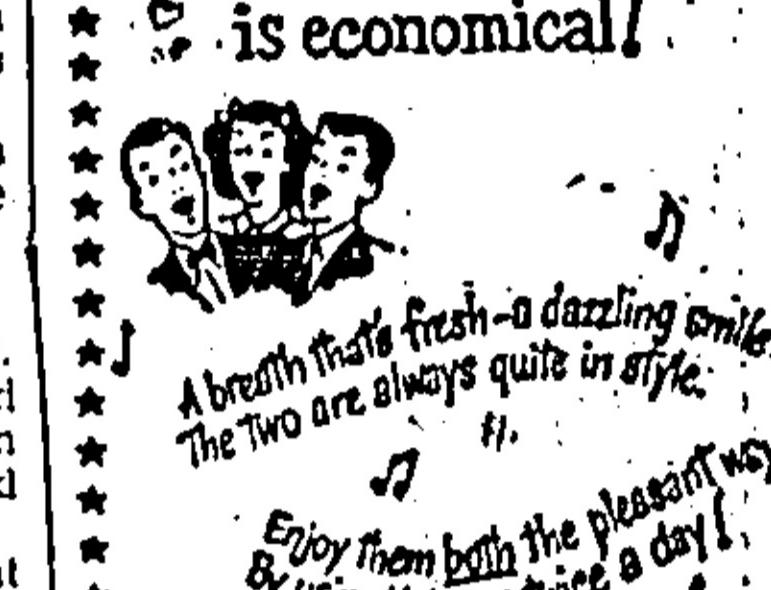
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says
Carmen Miranda
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A DAZZLING WORLD OF FINER
AMERICAN FOOTWEAR . . .

ad matched with suede, cord, calfskin, hambags of RARE BEAUTY in divers popular new Autumn colours by top New York bug designers—all "EXCLUSIVELY" featured by Mode Elite. Also just unpacked the lastword Autumn footwear by "MANFIELD," England, in complete sizes, whose female footwear is being "EXCLUSIVELY" featured by Mode Elite, by special agreement. With the addition of this "DISTINCTIVE" English footwear, our up-to-date shoes collection features over "8000" pair of shoes, originals for tasteful women and misses—nowhere else in whole Far East could you find such a "MAGNIFICENTLY COMPREHENSIVE DIVERSIFIED" group of "FINER IMPORTED SHOES." We only feature "QUALITY" shoes and we carry over 2000 pair "BRILLIANTLY NEW ODDSIZE" shoes to be offered at " BELOW COST." It'll be your "GAIN" if you can "FIT" a pair of these "BARGAIN" shoes. Purchasers of our American alligator calf shoes now can find varied pretty lush colour alligator bags to match their shoes bought previously.

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Miss Molira Shearer, leading ballerina of the Sadler's Wells Opera Company, who made her first screen appearance in the ballet film "The Red Shoes," wears a demure and dainty gown by Jacques Fath. Note the dainty collar and cuffs of lace by Jaques Fath. A matching band is inserted in the wide skirt.

Care Of The Hands

By CLAUDIA

Here, if anywhere, we are extremely lucky about hands. No household chores, no washing, cooking and cleaning to make hand care a difficult problem . . . and no excuse at all for not keeping them as soft, smooth and lovely as they can possibly be.

Arms, hands and fingertips, must all be regarded as one unit and groomed equally carefully, to be displayed to their best advantage against the background of charming evening frocks and party dresses. Immaculate fingernails are greatly to be desired, but not when their bright polish draws unwelcome attention to uncared-for hands and arms.

Arms are all too often left out of the beauty routine. We spend time and money on facials and manicures, leaving the arms to take care of themselves except, maybe, for an occasional dab of cream when we are going out for the evening.

Beauty treatment for the arms starts in the bath. Take a soft nailbrush and a cake of superfatted soap and scrub vigorously from the fingers right up to the shoulders, working in a rich lather. This will brisk up the circulation, keeping the skin soft and clean, and is especially good for the rough patches and "goose pimples" which sometimes form around the elbows and upper arms.

The feminine lines of the modern silhouette call for softly rounded arms, so bony wrists and elbow should be massaged daily with a rich, nourishing cream and once a week with olive or almond oil. Over-plump arms will benefit by a brisk splashing and slapping with icy cold water after the bath then a little cold cream lightly smoothed in, to keep the skin soft and supple.

Special Care

Hands need special and constant care, for they are usually the first part of the body to show signs of age. Not only are they almost constant use, but continual washing tends to dry up the natural oils of the skin, so that hands which are abandoned to the sole care of soap and water soon develop a dry, wrinkled surface.

Two kinds of cream are necessary for the proper care of the hands...one a rich lubricating and nourishing cream, to be massaged in at night; the other a light, slightly bleaching cream, or lotion, to keep them soft and white. This second cream should always be kept near the washbasin so that you remember to use it every time you dry the hands. It is wise to use creams and lotions specially prepared for the hands. Face creams are not suitable, because the hands can absorb a much thicker mixture.

To hold eggs together while poaching, add a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice to the cooking water.

To cut hard-cooked eggs without breaking the yolk dip the knife into water.

To prevent meringue on pies from shrinking, spread meringue on filling so that it touches the sides of pastry all around the edge. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in a slow oven.

To glaze top of rolls, pastry, etc., brush with egg white, slightly beaten with water and a tablespoonful milk or water. Use whole egg for yellow glaze.

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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
 Incorporated in the Netherlands as
 KONINKLIJKE JAS-CHINA-PAKENVAART LIJEN N.V. AMSTERDAM
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"TJIADANE"	from Amoy 4th October	to Manilla 5th October
"TJIBADAK"	from Macassar & Java Ports 14th October	to Manilla 14th Oct. 3.30 p.m. to Shanghai 20th Nov.
"TJITALENGKA"	from Macassar & Java Ports 9th December	to Jayapura & Macassar 23rd December

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	from Singinghi, 3rd Oct.	to South Africa & South America via Manilla & Straits 6th Oct.
"BOISSEVAIN"	from Japan 10th Oct.	to South Africa & South America via Manilla, Straits 7th November.
"TJIKAMPEK"	from South Africa 18th November.	to South Africa & South America 6th Dec.
"TEGELBERG"	from South America & South Africa 19th Nov.	to South Africa & South America 6th January.

Transhipment cargo on through Bs/L to Dar-Es-Salaam
Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA-MALAYA-CHINA SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"VAN HEUTSZ"	from B. Dell & Straits 1st Oct.	to Swatow & Amoy 4th Oct.
"HEINRICH JESSEN"	from B. Dell & Straits 11th Oct.	to Swatow & Amoy 12th Oct.

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"TANGLEES T"	from Japan Tanks available for oil in Bulk	to Europe via Manila & Straits 23rd October
"MARIEKERK"	from Europe end October.	to Europe via Manila & Straits Mid November.
"MOLENKERK"	from Europe end November	to Europe via Manila & Straits Mid December.

Transhipment cargo on through Bs/L accepted to
Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.

	Arrivals	Sailings
"SILVEROAK"	from U.S. via Pacific Coast	In U.S. via Atlantic ports 4th Nov.

Office Address: King's Building, Phone: 28015, 28016 & 28017
Chinese Agents: 82, Connaught Rd., Tel. 31196 & 21533

DE LA RAMA LINES

EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS

LOADING DATES IN U.S.A.

Lands	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	Mid Oct.	m.v. "DONA NATT"
	Mid Nov.	m.v. "DONA ANICETA"

ARRIVALS

FROM	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	31st Oct.	m.v. "HALLAND"
	10th. Nov.	s.s. "DONA AURORA"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	4th. Nov.	m.v. "HALLAND"
	13th. Nov.	s.s. "DONA AURORA"

BOOKING AGENTS for P.A.L.

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO., INC.
(Incorporated in the Philippines)

MARINA HOUSE CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE
Tel. 28876-22674

ISBRANDTSEN

Isbrandtsen Company Inc.
26 Broadway,
New York

SAN EAST * STRAITS * INDIA * PERSIAN GULF * MEDITERRANEAN
U.K. & CONTINENT * W. INDIES * S. AMERICA

STEAMSHIP DIVISION**FROM****SAILS FOR**

"SS JOHN FRANKLIN" New York via
Manila due Oct. 3

Shanghai, Inchon, Fusan, Nagoya, Yokohama, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston (if sufficient inducement) Oct. 4.

A. P. PATTISON & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, CHINA, FORMOSA & HONGKONG
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, TEL. 28166
50 Connaught Rd. C. Tel. 24266
CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE

ANNOUNCEMENT ON GERMANY INVESTMENT EXPECTED SOON

(By Sydney Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor)

London, October 1.

British financial officials believed tonight that joint Anglo-American announcements about investment in Germany would be made in the near future.

People who are willing and able to invest in Germany must be told where they stand, it was said. It was regarded as possible though not certain, that the policy would be disclosed in two states—an early announcement of reinvestment of outstanding credits and unfreezing of blocked accounts, followed later by a statement of policy on new investment.

London Stock Exchange

London, October 1.
The feature of the London Stock Exchange today was the firmness and strength of copper shares. This followed the increase in United Kingdom prices for electrolytic copper, raised by £8 per ton 140 sterling per ton.

The delay which has occurred was ascribed to the complexity of the subject.

Reports of major policy decisions were quiet, firm. Government stocks appreciated 1/8, iron and steel also being strong. Industrial issues showed firms like Iron, steel and electrical equipment shares.

The foreign bond market recorded improvement in Polish bonds on news that trade talks between the United Kingdom and Poland will begin soon.

Other European issues also firm, while the Far Easterners, Japanese, occasionally a few points higher.

The oil market was quiet. Canadian Eagle gained a few pence with dealers talking price-higher.

South African mining were rather neglected. Dividend papers however remained firm in anticipation of the meeting for shareholders. It is hoped that these will show a continuation of the recent reduction in working costs.

1.—Investment should preferably be in good rather than in money, for example, mining machinery rather than the money to buy it.

2.—It should not be indiscriminate, but only for specific detailed projects, formulated and approved by the German authorities as most essential.

3.—New investment should not be given priority over reinvestment. In plain English, it is not fair for Germany or any other country to incur new debts by bidding old creditors.

The first of these was regarded as only a technically. The need for it has been diminished by the success of the German currency reform.

Endorsement

The second principle has been laid down most forthrightly by Mr. John McCloy, the American President of the World Bank. Large sections of the World Bank's annual report this week were devoted to spelling it out in the utmost detail.

All other American authorities were understood to endorse it and Mr. McCloy's emphasis on it played a great part in persuading Congress to appropriate the money for the European Recovery Programme.

It was not thought possible in London tonight that the British endorsement of it could be other than highly welcome in Washington.

The third principle has also been endorsed in advance in Washington.

In last year's annual report of the World Bank, Mr. McCloy, strongly supported by other American authorities, advised all countries that the first thing to do before raising new money was to reach a satisfactory settlement on their old debts.

Some concern has admittedly been aroused by the settlement this week of a small Italian sterling loan. In this case, the Italian Treasury stated that it was unable to carry out the contractual terms. Because it had obtained more favourable terms from American bondholders and was precluded by its United States agreement from giving better terms to British bondholders.

This was regarded in London as a most dangerous precedent for investment in Germany, though it was felt to be a common cause between British and American private creditors against governmental creditors, rather than a disagreement between Britain and the United States as such.

This Italian matter was very small, however. It was accordingly not regarded as laying down any principle of reducing the cost of United States official aid to any country at the expense of American private creditors and forcing them the same terms on re-settlement in other countries.

Reuter.

SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS

London: Silver, Spot, Forward, fine ounce; Bar, Gold, per fine ounce—unchanged.

New York: Silver, Bar, (asked price) 76¢, Bar, Gold, per fine ounce (official) \$35—unchanged.

Bombay: Silver, Ready, per 100 tolas 173 Rupees, 00 Annas; Forward 171, 14, Marwar (unofficial) 171, 02, Gold, delivered per tola 113, 12; Forward (unofficial) no trading; Sovereign 70. 04. (One tola is equal to 34th of an ounce.)

Buenos Aires: Sovereign, buyers 144.00, sellers 148.00; U.S. Dollars, 260.00, sellers 285.00; Gold, per gramme (buyers-sellers)—unchanged.

Bangkok: Gold, Bar, baht-weight of 15.244 Grammes unquoted. Exchange Rate (Selling) Bangkok on (New York T.T., London, Hong Kong)—unchanged.

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Sailing for SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA
On or about 9th Oct.
Special Roundtrip Fare to YOKOHAMA
1st Class HK\$100.
2nd Class HK\$52.
Excursions Arranged to TOKYO and
HAKONE on application

Sailing for MARSEILLES via SAIGON
On or about 24th OCT.

For Passage and Freight Apply To:
CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Queen's Building. Tel. 26651 (three Lines)



Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS TO

"NINGHAI" Singapore 5 p.m. 3rd Oct.
"PAKHOI" Singapore & 5 p.m. 3rd Oct.
"TSINAN" Penang 4 p.m. 5th Oct.
"SZECHUEN" Pusan 4 p.m. 6th Oct.
"FOOCHOW" Yokohama & 10 a.m. 7th Oct.
"FENGTIEN" Singapore & 5 p.m. 8th Oct.
"SHENGKING" Shanghai 5 p.m. 8th Oct.
"TSINAN" Bangkok 10 a.m. 10th Oct.
"POYANG" 5 p.m. 10th Oct.
"HANYANG" Amoy, Foochow & 10 a.m. 20th Oct.

* Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"TSINAN" Swatow 11 a.m. 3rd Oct.
"FENGTIEN" Bangkok 4th Oct.
"FOOCHOW" NEI Singapore & 4th Oct.
"SHENGKING" Shanghai & 5th Oct.
"TSINAN" Keelung 7 a.m. 6th Oct.
"SINKIANG" Swatow 11 a.m. 8th Oct.
Shanghai, Amoy & 10th Oct.

RIVER SERVICE

"TATSHAN" Arrives from Canton 10 a.m. 5th Oct.
Sails for Macao 2 p.m. daily Monday to Saturday.
Arrives from Macao 7.30 a.m. daily Tuesday to Saturday and 7.30 p.m. on Sunday.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

Arrivals from
"TITAN" U.K. via Straits & Manilla 4th Oct.
"EUMAEUS" U.K. via Straits 11th Oct.
"GLYTONEUS" " 14th Oct.
"KURYPYLUS" " 27th Oct.

Sailings to

"ACHILLES" Liverpool & Glasgow via Port Sudan & Port Said 11th Oct.
"CLYTONEUS" Liverpool & Glasgow via Port Said Mid Nov.

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arrivals from
"AJAX" U.S.A. via Manilla & Shanghai 3rd week Oct.
"AGAMEMNON" " 3rd week Nov.

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Sailings to

"SOOCHOW" Sydney, Melbourne & Brisbane about 10th Oct.
"PRODUCE" Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne 14th Oct.
"SHANSI" Sydney, Melbourne & Brisbane Mid. Nov.

Arrivals from

"YUNNAN" New Zealand 14th Oct.
"CHANGTIE" Australia 1st week Nov.
"SHANSI" Australia 1st week Nov.

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.

General Agents for SKYWAYS (Far East) Ltd.
GENERAL Agents for AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS
BOOKING Agents for: C.P.A., B.O.A.C., C.N.A.C.,
P.A.A., P.A.I., P.O.A.S. and NORTH WEST AIR LINES.

For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.

Connaught Road Central.
Telephone 30331/8 Private Exchange.

MAERSK LINE

A. P. MOLLER, COPENHAGEN.

Moller Steamship Company Inc. New York
General Agents in U.S.A.
MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, BOSTON VIA SAN FRANCISCO,
LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

Accepting transhipment cargo for Caribbean and Gulf Ports
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" October 27
M.S. "CHASTINE MAERSK" November 11

Special Tank available for the carriage of oil in bulk
ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK AND
OTHER U.S. PORTS

M.S. "CHASTINE MAERSK" October 10
M.S. "JOHANNES MAERSK" November 6

For Freight and Further Particulars please apply to:-
Agents JEBSEN & CO., Tel. Nos. 28008-9

(Continued at foot of next Col.)

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

TODAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 10.25 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 12.10 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow; 1.45 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Chunking via Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Shanghai: 8 p.m.; ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Tokyo, Shanghai, 1.30 p.m.; via Port via London, Istanbul, Damascus, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok: 8.15 p.m.; AIR FRANCE ex-Hanau, Haliphon: 2 p.m.

TOMORROW

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; BOAC ex-Bathurst via Bangkok: 3.20 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Thursday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

FRIDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Saturday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

SUNDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

MONDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Thursday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Friday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Saturday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

SUNDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

MONDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Thursday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Friday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

Saturday

CNAO ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Shanghai via Poole: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 1.55 p.m.; ex-Canton: 4.20 p.m., 6.45 p.m.; H.K. AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 10.25 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.35 p.m.; PAN-AMERICAN ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2.15 p.m.; ex-Singapore: 4.00 p.m.

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HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1948.



DANISH SWIMMER'S SENSATIONAL MARK

Luckie Rose's victory in the 100 yards back stroke in the record time of 76.6 seconds—7.8 seconds faster than the previous record held jointly by Ho Wai-king and Shauna Anderson—brought a sensational climax to the Colony Swimming Championships of 1948.

Programme For Hockey Beginning

Hockey fans who have worked so hard to revive the game in Hong Kong will today have the satisfaction of seeing their efforts realised, when the first games in the Hong Kong Hockey Association fixtures will be played.

As the rules of the All England Hockey Association, to which the Hong Kong Hockey Association is affiliated, do not permit the playing for trophies or the playing of any hockey competitions, it was decided at a meeting held on September 14, that the Hockey League be known simply as the Hong Kong Hockey Association Fixtures.

As some doubt still exists whether teams could be awarded points for a win so that league tables could be made out, the Home Association has been asked for a ruling.

Civilian clubs will play on Sunday mornings. When two service teams are engaged, the game will be played off during the week by mutual consent.

The following is today's programme:

Club de Receptio v H.K. Police (King's Park, 9.30 a.m.), Umpires: G.J. Palmer-Capt. L.J. Payne.
R.A.F. v Civil Service (R.N.R.C., King's Park, 11.15 a.m.), Umpires: J.S. Grewal-Cdr. Padley.
Cable & Wireless v Dutch H.C. (H.N.R.C., King's Park, 12.15 p.m.), Umpires: A.E.P. Gutteridge, H.H. Gater.
Khartoum C. v H.K. University (Bunkers, 1.30 p.m.), Umpires: S.H.P.O. Youssoff, D.T. Smith.
Navy—
Army v Dockyard R.C. (Bunkers, 5.30 p.m.), Umpires: D.J. Stew, Prav. Makan-Hing.

Her record win in the 440 yards free style later gave the Victoria Recreation Club a clean sweep victory in the whole programme of women's events. Luckie set up a total of five records all by herself.

George Saunders reigns supreme over the 50 yards sprint with his win last night, and Garry Roza-Pereira edged out Lai Tsun's Lau Tai-ping in the 100 yards breast stroke.

Luckie Rose, and Shauna Anderson were the only two starters in the women's 100 yards back stroke. Luckie's easy stroke gained her an early lead with which Shauna could never catch up. All through the distance the Danish girl kept her pace to finish in 76.6, more than seven seconds better than the previous mark of 81.4 seconds.

In the women's 440 yards free style, Luckie used her back stroke again. Mamie Leong, the champion and record holder, abreast with all-Chinese Jean Wong, took an early lead with a fast pace. Luckie gliding smoothly, lay contentedly in third place about a yard behind her two opponents.

At the sixth turn Luckie was even catching up with Mamie Leong who had by now allowed Joan Wong half a body length.

For the four stretches after that the position held and Joan Wong began slowly to show signs of exhaustion.

Takes Lead

At the 12th turn Luckie Rose swam into the lead still in her calm original space and after 23 turns Joan Wong dropped out of the race leaving Mamie Leong and Joan Eager in the field with Luckie.

Luckie maintained her lead and was never for a moment seen to slacken in pace.

When the bell rang for the final stretch Mamie Leong quickened for the home sprint but Luckie had by now a substantial lead which carried her to the end ahead of Mamie in 8 minutes 28 seconds, two seconds better than the former record of 830. Mamie Leong finished in 829.6, also under her own record time. Joan Eager came in calmly to take third place.

The closest finish of the even-

ts.

1. Women's 50 yards free style championship: 1st, Shauna Anderson; 2nd, Heather Anderson. Time: 30.4 sec.

2. Men's 100 yards breast stroke championship: 1st, G. Roza-Pereira (VRC); 2nd, Lai Tsun-Lau Tai-ping (Lai Tsun). Time: 76.6 sec.

3. Men's 100 yards back stroke junior championship: 1st, L.H. Gutteridge; 2nd, J. Gomes. Time: 50.8 sec.

4. Inter-school 4 x 10 yards free style relay: 1st, Ellis Kadourie School; 2nd, King George V School. Time: 1:54.0.

5. Men's 50 yards back stroke championship: 1st, Luckie Rose (VRC); 2nd, Shauna Anderson (VRC). Time: 70.6 sec. (record).

6. Men's 50 yards free style championship: 1st, George Saunders (VRC); 2nd, Sonny Monteiro (VRC). Time: 1:52.2 sec.

7. Men's 100 yards free style junior championship: 1st, Eric Gutteridge; 2nd, H.H. Gater. Time: 1:02.2 sec.

8. VRC Junior boys' 3 x 25 yards medley relay: 1st, "C" Team; 2nd, "E" Team.

9. Women's 440 yards free style championship: 1st, Luckie Rose (VRC); 2nd, Mamie Leong. Time: 8:28 (record).

10. Men's 8 x 100 yards medley relay: 1st, VRC "A"; 2nd, VRC "B". Time: 3:57.6.

The World Series is now to start on Wednesday, October 6, at

Full results:

1. Women's 50 yards free style championship: 1st, Shauna Anderson; 2nd, Heather Anderson. Time: 30.4 sec.

2. Men's 100 yards breast stroke championship: 1st, G. Roza-Pereira (VRC); 2nd, Lai Tsun-Lau Tai-ping (Lai Tsun). Time: 76.6 sec.

3. Men's 100 yards back stroke junior championship: 1st, L.H. Gutteridge; 2nd, J. Gomes. Time: 50.8 sec.

4. Inter-school 4 x 10 yards free style relay: 1st, Ellis Kadourie School; 2nd, King George V School. Time: 1:54.0.

5. Men's 50 yards back stroke championship: 1st, Luckie Rose (VRC); 2nd, Shauna Anderson (VRC). Time: 70.6 sec. (record).

6. Men's 50 yards free style championship: 1st, George Saunders (VRC); 2nd, Sonny Monteiro (VRC). Time: 1:52.2 sec.

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